VOL. VIII.

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## AGENTS

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. SONNETS. BY LUCY LARCOM.

Thou murmurest, "Why am I o'erhung with gloo No grief lice stagnant in my soul; for I Have oftenest walked beneath a sunny sky; lave seen God's love within, around me bloom. For me there is no horror in the tomb; By that dim path my footsteps homeward fly, To meet the outstretched hand, the beckening Death is but sleeping in an upper room; There shall the pilgrim wake at dawn, and sing.

Tis for the dead alive my soul is bowed. Some floats not as a veil, but wraps a shroud O'er grovelling millions. Who their light sha

Why are not these my brethren blest as I?" The hollow earth returns the cche - Why?

A low, sweet whisper. "Thou art blessed, to bless The sunshine lights not up green necks in vain. Fresh blossoms give their fragrance for the rain. Winds warmed afar, the vines with purple dress. If thou art happy, share thy happiness! Drop thy ripe fruits for beggary and pain! Be a mild moon, reflecting light again On souls in polar darkness and distress. Know thou art blest of God, to bless, like Him. Star kindles star, adown through shining space; Whate'er will burn alone, goes out apace. Then pour thy joy on spirits cold and dim, Till guilty gloom shall hide from earth her face, And morning stars send up another hymn!'

Aye, spread the light within thee! Yet be sure That thou receiv'st it from the eternal Sun, And not from some lost orb, that through the Abysses flies, with lurid glow impure, A red-eyed meteor, seeking to obscure The glory of the Uncreated One. Recede not from a course in God begun,

Nor shrink the Ages' clustering eyes to endure. Thou, blest in gazing on the Light above, Should'st count it inmost blessedness to look Toward wanderers, who not yet the sun can brook But hail thee, a reflected ray of love. Tis joy, to be a radiance in the night; Tis more, to know that earth is glad with light

\* The Pilgrim they laid in a large, upper cha ber, whose window opened towards the sun-rising the name of the chamber was Peace, where he slep till break of day, and then he awoke and sarg.—Pil

### For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

beautiful women on whom it is impossible to gase without fascination. In style and oharacter of feature, she bore a striking resemblance to Loonard. It was, indeed, safficiently
marked to betray, at a glance, their close relationship; yet there was a peculiarity about
it, which in its details presented so many essential paints of difference as to lead a close observer to merite them to a distinct parental
origin. In person, tall and of a commanding
presence, with a figure cast in nature's finest
mould, she moved a model of femining race
and elegance, the perfect case and unrestraint
of her carriage contrasting singularly with the
affectation of the leading beauties of the Parisian saloons, whose port was only too evidently
horrowed from art. Her complexion was of a
pale, clear cliva, with the slightest ting of
bloom in the cheek, which, however, deepend
under excitement, of entirely, leaving her
countenance pale as marble. She were her
hair after the simplest fashion. It was jet
black, fine as silk, and hung in a profusion of
natural outle acround her face and down her
neek. Her eyes were of the same hue, and intensely builtant, but having a pensive curresion, amounting almost to sadness, as if she
were the victim of some settled, inward sorrow.
When she smilled, it was sadly, too, and even
in her gayest moments the same mealanolly
appeared to underlie her mirth. Neverthelesslided, outle mires, poung and old,
wherever she wont.

The elegant appartments of the Princes Machilide, consist of Princes Louis Papaleon, were
cliff assignating and or prince leave the same in the many a
long gaseon. It was, therefore, no wonder she
childred, consisting principles are recorded to be insenting that the service of the fashionables of the Republic. Music and dancing
cards, chi-chas, polities, literature, each had
its votaries there, broke, in pine feets to the intercliff and the principle and advanced as a substanced a crowed of the firstional and absorbing all their instructions to the fashionabl

"Sir," he replied, "I do not deny the existnoe of Slavery with us, as being a great evil,
coial and political. But it has arisen under
ing with Mildred and Leonard under such cirence of Slavery with us, as being a great evil, social and political. But it has arisen under social and political. But it has arisen under the pressure of peculiar circumstances, and is not to be got rid of so easily as is generally supposed. I will confess the fact, that I am, the existence of some unpleasant secret bevirtually, a slaveholder. My ancestors were tween them, but he met the fierce gaze of Leonard, instead of the downcast, timid look slaveholders. My plantations in South Carolina Mildred energy under the curtical.

returned by Leonard, who, by a great effort, contrived to preserve an unrufiled exterior, though an inward prey to violent rage and inpower of mine to emancipate is concerned—
wholly at the mercy of my creditors. I would
not venture to defend the institution; I would
only seek to extenuate those who are in a po-

only seek to extenuate those who are in a position similar to my own."

"But, pardon me, Monsieur Wray," retorted his antagonist, "society at large regards this question altogether apart from individual considerations. It is to be judged of, and Europe does judge of it, upon the broadest grounds. If your citizens possess, as you maintain, so much more real liberty, in all respects, than we do, surely it lies in their power to do as we have done, or, at least, to determine by what means this slavery in their midst is to be got rid of.

I do not make it a repreach upon you person-

some had ground the Paris shoung for a many as better the common of the paris shoung and old, the paris of the paris shoung and old, the paris of the paris shoung and old, the paris of th

Leonard had winced more than once during the delivery of this briof address, for he had an instinctive perception of the point towards which it was culminating. His countenance now became of a deep scarlet hue, and he really felt relieved, that the sensation which the speaker's observations had created, left him a momentary space to recover his equanimity.

momentary space to recover his equanimity, and for the flush on his cheek to subside. "And allow "And allow me," said the Prince, "to intro supposed. I will confess the fact, that I am, the existence of some unpleasant secret between them, but he met the fierce gaze of slaveholders. My plantations in South Carolina are cultivated by slaves, only. These unfortunate beings have a property value, apart from that of the lands I own; yet I have no kind of power to relinquish my right of property in them, for there are heavy mortgages on both the lands and the slaves, and until they are paid off, I must remain—in so far as any power of mine to emancinate is concerned—on the slaves are unrued by Leonard, who, by a great effort, contrived to preserve an unruffled exterior.

By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile," The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of Latetia," &c.

CHAP. VII.

Mildred Wray.

Mildred Wray was one of those singularly beautiful women on whom it is impossible to gaze without fascination. In style and character of feature, she bore a striking resemblance to Lacenard. It was indeed a motivated with the stricking many and to the great planes to Lacenard. It was indeed a motivated with the stricking many with the stricking many, with neter face to do as we have done, or, at least, to determine by what means the search of the got rid of. I do not make it a represent upon your personally, but upon your country—upon your republic; and we always feel that American citizens who travel, stand, with reference to the institutions of their country, and to the great principle asserted when their Republic was add, in by no means an enviable position."

Surely it lies in their power to do as we have face with Mark. Leonard and Mildred face to face with Mark. Leonard set with Mark. Leonard set with Mark. Leonard set when their power to do as we have face with Mark. Leonard and Mildred face to face with Mark. Leonard and Mildred was the face with Mark. Leonard and Mildred face to face with Mark. Leonard and Mildred face to face with Mark. Leonard and Mildred face to face with Mark. Leonard and Mildred set with mark in their midst is to be got rid of.

I do not make it a reproach upon your report, and not daring to lock up, though aware that the eyes of Mark were upon her, as well as those of the by

The conflict rages through my life; Yet I shall conquer in the strife, And sing at last, a victory won!

For the National Era. SLAVERY IN RUSSIA.

No. II. LANDED TENURE AND SERFDOM IN RUSSIA

Peter the Great completed what Bovis Go-dounof had left unfinished, by making estates hereditary, as well as by reducing the peasants to serfdom. He thus armed the proprietors with the most formidable powers, and left the bondsmen no hope of redress, except in a suc-cessful insurrection. This social reformer, who professed a desire to improve his country, riveted the chains of slavery on the bulk of the opulation, and on their posterity. He hated the country people, because they opposed na-tional traditions to his Germanic innovations; and he punished their resistance by lowering them to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water. Surely, it was not for this strocious crime, which far outweighs any services he may have rendered to civilization, that he has received the title of the "Great!" From his time to the reign of Catharine II, the en-elayed peasants constantly meditated vengeance against their oppressors; but the favorable opportunity did not arrive till the rebellion of ugatscheff, the celebrated Cossack of the Don. After his first victories, he caused a medal to be struck, with the inscription, "Peter III, Emperor of all the Russias," and on the reverse, "Redivivus et Ulto." Under him the serfs rallied, to make a desperate effort for liberty. Whether they believed, or not, that the murdered Peter was miraculously restored to life, or had escaped from his assassins and remainmight have won their emancipation.

Catharine had bestowed immense estates on

her deprayed lovers, if men can be called lovers who gratify the lust of a Messalina ts satiate their avarice or ambition. These wretches, gorged with the plunder of the national propcompanions of her guilt. As soon as Pugat-scheff raised his banner, the indignant peasants flooked to him, and the populations of four provinces of the Empire rallied under the bold Cossaek. Then it was, that the hatchet of the serf sought to sever the crown from the land, and establish a democracy bas d on the ancient communistic organization. The chief weapon of the serfs was fire. They burned the houses tion threatened to illumine the Kremlin at Moscow, and melt the frozen waters of the Neva. The rebellion spread from Tuer to the

Oural. It was the combined arms by read the cost of the serif against despotism—the last unsuccessful effort to break the fotters of the enslaved cultivators of the soil.

It has already been stated that, according to the primitive constitution or traditions of Russia, the whole soil, one and indivisible, belonged to the Russian people, excluding all private property, except as to the usufruct; and that, up to the time of Peter the Great, none enjoyed more than the usufruct of the land. The sum of the

there was no occasion for any territorial regis-ter; but when Peter the Great introduced prirate and hereditary property, it became neces-sary to have a record of what had been surren-dered and of what had been retained. The nobles were continually trespassing on the crown lands, adding field after field to their patrimonies; and, in 1765, the abuse had bepatrimonies; and, in 1765, the abuse had become so serious, and the imperial revenues had become so greatly depreciated by these encroachments, that a survey was appointed in that year. It was a gigantic undertaking, when the immense regions of Russia are considered, and it is not surprising that it required sixty years to settle disputed claims in fifty Governments. Another externat was made in

Governments. Another attempt was made in 1837, but it led to no accurate results. SIBERIA was not included in either survey.

Cultivated crown lands had been assigned Cultivated crown lands had been assigned to the villages at an early period; and as these villages increased in size and population, they received a portion of the uncultivated crown lands, for which they paid rent. The village communities had also allotments of forests, but these were subject to imperial administration. Peter the Great was the first Czar who appreciated the imperions of the statement of the st Peter the Great was the first Czar who appreciated the importance of timber, as he was the first to construct vessels of war. He placed the forests under the Admiralty. Since then, they have alternately been confided to the financial and naval departments of each of the separate Governments; but, in 1826, the general administration was intrusted to the financial departments of each of the separate Governments into which the empire is divided, but the forests which are reserved for naval and mining purposes are ruled by special boards. According to a survey made in 1845, the total area of the crown forests, without including those allotted to the Cossacks, the towns, and the mines, measures about 23,400 square miles.

the mines, measures about 23,400 square miles. From this estimate Siberia is excluded.

According to a report submitted to the minister of the crown lands in 1833, the following was at that date the numerical peasant

Lie thin lips, as he spoke, "to cheare in whal propose it has more officially seemed to the common and the line of he has more officially seemed to the common and the line of he has more officially seemed to the common and the line of he has more officially seemed to the common and the line of he has more officially seemed to the common and the line of he has more officially seemed to the common and the line of he has more officially seemed to the common and the line of he has more officially seemed to the common and the line of he has more officially seemed to the line of he line official seemed to the line of he line of he line of he line of burgh, or in the chief towns of the several common sense, rejecting all legal technicali-Governments; they have always and unitedly resisted every effort made by the Czars to im-

and masters, but the land of the country belongs to us. The land is there to feed us; it
belongs to the people and the Czar, who has
transcolonization. All desert and uncultivated only given the no

the Cossack and the serf against despotism—the last unsuccessful effort to break the fetters of the enslaved cultivators of the soil.

It has alread cultivators of the soil.

in these crown lands not yet appropriated; the management of the forests was to be improved, and articles of farming were to be revised. He wished to avoid all coercive measures, and only to innovate so as to protect the peasants, acto innovate so as to protect the peasants, ac-cording to their state of civilization and their capacity for progress, desiring to improve their condition by education, encouragement, and pecuniary aid. It was necessary to guaranty them against abuses, and inspire them with the confidence of effectual protection; to etimulate their activity, to remove obstacles, and fos-ter their desire for civilization, which is gener-

prove the condition of the serf, and looked with jealousy and suspicion on every scheme designed to elevate the status of the Crown peasants.

Peter the Great contemplated the establishment of a college to teach the serious of the serious of the serious of the person, and of all disputes in relation to property; but it is specially provided that all differences shall, in the first instance, be submitted to the thicket's maxes, and the property is the person, and of all disputes in relation to The thicket's maxes, and the property is the person, and of all disputes in relation to The thicket's maxes, and the property is the person, and of all disputes in relation to The thicket's maxes, and the property is the person, and of all disputes in relation to The thicket's maxes, and the property is the person, and of all disputes in relation to The thicket's maxes, and the property is the person, and of all disputes in relation to The thicket's maxes, and the property is the person, and of all disputes in relation to The thicket's maxes, and the property is the person to the thicket's maxes, and the property is the pe ment of a college to teach the science of agri-culture. Catherine the Second meditated a this attempt fails, that recourse is had to the comprehensive plan for the better organization of the peasants. Paul the First instituted on the very day of the trial, so that all vexaof the peasants. Paul the First instituted cantonal administrations, and, in 1811, Alexander urged the necessity of carrying out the views of Catharine, and they were investigated by Count Gourieff; but every effort has proved vain; nor is this surprising, as the whole system is based on slavery. Under the present regime, the forests are wantonly fired, and otherwise days stated. Many proprietory leads are contact that the peasants. Page 2011 and the very day of the trial, so that all vexantous postponement is avoided, no dilatory pleas being allowed. The tribunals are, however, restrained within certain limits. The communal tribunals cannot award heavier penalties than five roubles; the cantonal tribunals may intend the peasants. erwise devastated. Many proprietary lands are drained by turning the waters among the trees on the Crown domains, and marches and swamps are formed. For instance, in the Government of the country of th ernment of Archangel there is only one man to superintend and preserve from injury thirtyfive square miles of timber, and, in the Government of Wolgoda, ten foresters have the charge of 600,000 square miles. The culture of artificial grasses is neglected; there are no rich meadows; consequently few cattle, and a want garded as unity, one and indivisible. The numof animal manures. Till within the last ten per of these unities amounts to 7,000. The years, the potato was only grown in the West-land is divided into lots, each male receiving ern and Baltic provinces. Even the funda-mental law of Russia has been violated by the necessary to multiply it by the male populaworking of this horrible system. The spirit of that law is embodied in the following traditional expression: "We serfs belong to our lords the entire annual tax from the peasants on the

es the usufruet." Now; it land has been carefully surveyed and measured rate of tax was uniform on all of them, without any regard to their means of paying it, for it was a poll tax, not a property tax. Many were crushed by this fiscal injustice. They were compelled to construct roads; and soldiers were billeted upon them. These two last for the rost, and fodder for the cattle. When who gratule the total avarion or ambition. These wretches, gorged with the plunder of the national property, treated the series were than they treated the series were than they treated the series were as devoid of feeling as of honor. The Russians have ever been a pious people, even to fanaticism, and looked with horror at the orgies of the German Czarina, exulting that she was not of their race or blood. She had even seized and secularized the lands of the church, and handed them over to the companions of her guilt. As scon as Pugatfatal to agriculture. A rule was framed, that during the first four years, they are exempt the military conscription should first take place from every tax; in the next four years, they

among the most numerous families, which profoundly shocked the patriarchal manners of the people; for it had been the immemorial usage in Russia for all the members of a family varies so considerably in soil and climate,

preme power of allotting portions for life, or for terms of years, belonged to the Czars by virtue of their ducal precipative; and the Czars by virtue of their ducal precipative; and the Czars by virtue of their ducal precipative; and the Czars delegated this power, by allotment, to the village municipalities was to be preserved, but lago municipalities and to the Boyars, as well as to conventual and monastic establishments. So long as this primitive system was in force, there was no occasion for any territorial registsobetwerts of corn to be deposited by each family. Central granaries are established on all the points which offer the readiest communications with different parts of the empire,

If it were possible for our public men, and

> peror Nicholas. Nothing can justify serfdom, but there is merit in mitigating its horrors. The Czar has shown an example to his nobility, and he risked his throne and life in the at-tempt. Long years must clapse before these tempt. Long years must elapse before these enlightened measures produce all the good that will ultimately be realized; but the edulate their activity, to remove obstacles, and foster their desire for civilization, which is generally felt among the Russian peasants. Whilst they were exhorted rigorously to discharge their egal obligations, on the other hand the invicability of their rights was frankly acknowledged. Before all other considerations, the religious instruction of the peasants was the chief object of solicitude. With a view to limit the number of Government officials as much as possible,—the village municipalities received stronger powers of self-government."

For the National Era. GRASSES. BY E. JESSUP RAMES. Green and graceful Grasses, O'er the wide earth springing, In luxuriant masses, Thoughts of Spring time bringing : n the dewy meadow, white and crimson Clover, With the purple Burnet, gem the ground all over. Waves the Melie tender, And that joy of childhood, Snake Grass, in soft splender;
Timothy and Foxtail nod their silken pluming, lolden-ting'd Trefolium with snowy Mill Shoots the yellow Rattle, From beneath the hedges;
And the Chervil brittle, Growing in green ridges;

With perential Cheer, by its length a emhaded Along the little runnel Willow-wort is springing; And the Reedgrass vernal, Side the stream is singing; ect Flags in the marshes, for whose purple flowers

Perils were encounter'd, in my school-girl hours. Darnels and Dog-Daisies. By the wayside blowing:

Pale green Ribbon Grasses. Streaked with silvery beauty, Bloom in clustering masses, Doing Garden duty; While the graceful Augrass in the orchard bendeth And its tiny leaflets with the Goatsbeard blendeth.

Pasture-land and orchard. Wood, hillside, and valley-Each small spear is nurtur'd In green lane and alley; Tween the rock-rent crevice, on lowland and

In the dewy glade, and by moss-loving fountain. Green and graceful Grasses, O'er the wide earth springing In luxuriant masses,

Thoughts of Spring time bringing! Oh! if God so clotheth the Grass that fades to-morrow Thou, Heart of little Faith, from there a lesson bor May 27, 1854.

LITERARY NOTICES.

ANIEL, A MODEL FOR YOUNG MEN. A series of Lec-One vel., pp. 340 octavo.

they are the greatest of all the manifested their revenue, in their ratio of increase, in their or had escaped from his assassins and remained in concealment till he could strike a blow to
was proved, in 1837, that a vast number of
peasants were absolutely destitute, plundered
of the share to which they were entitled by
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virtue of the communication. The
volt; and, had Pugatecheff been more prudent,

or had escaped from his assassins and remainwas proved, in 1837, that a vast number of
peasants were absolutely destitute, plundered
in the land has been carefully surveyed and measured,
they are the greatest of all the manifested
so as to form the basis of new and future communities, when population becomes too dense
in the old settlements. Transcolonization is to
be voluntary, under the supervision of the
Moses; and there is a most wonderful recognigrandeur of the race of man-David holds a intelligence and love of freedom, in the size of conspicuous place. The Jews rank him with their cities, and in all their social characteris-

on the side of Humanity, we might hope to have moved, and that a new political existence will some modern Daniels, but never before. Men be entered upon by these interesting provinces. of expediency and compromise may make sec. What that existence shall be, time and its ond rate Daniels, but they never stand fire. † THE DIVINE CHARACTER VINDICATED. By Rev.

Moses Ballou. New York: Published by Redfield.
One vol., pp. 412. Sold by Taylor & Maury.

Boston, June 10
To the Editor of the National Era:

had a these had on the protection and as the control of the protection of the protec

government of the world-"Why doth he vet find fault? For who hath resisted his will?"-ver. 19. There it is! standing up against the heavens like the Peak of Teneriffe out of the ocean, maked, severe, and sublime. Paul's reply is the only one he could give, or, rather, that he did give: "Nay, but, O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, why hast thou made me thus?'" Paul at once put over him, as a shield, the Sovereignty of God—" the Judge of all the Earth will do right"-and here he rests, and there the disciples of Christ have been content to rest amidst all the contentions of centuries. do not regret the publication of the Corflict of Ages, which, if it but wakes up the souls of men to the contemplation of the great realities of a future life, must work a happy influence upon the cause of piety, and the promotion of the best interests of the world. What most is to be dreaded is a torpidity of the public mind, which, concluding a subject to be beyond the reach of all intellection, ceases thence to think about it; and when men cease to think, they very soon cease to feel-and death ensues. Let this enigma once more wake up the minds of men to a new attempt at its solution. It cannot but result in the increase of the knowledge of the Bible and the love of God.

### BRITISH AMERICA.

The subjects of her Britannie Majesty will no doubt affirm that there is "a North!" Look at the map of North America. Off to the northwest there is a comparatively small region of cold and sterile country, about 700 miles equare, which belongs to Russia. Still farther northward, on the east, are Greenland and feeland. Excepting these, all the vast regions of country north of the United States belong to Great Britain, and are called British America. They consist of four million square miles of territory, or nearly three-fourths of a million more than our States and Territories! The improved and organized portions of the

territory consist of-	CORNEL MINES	1000
Canada - New Brunswick Nova Scotia - Prince Edw'd Island Newfoundland	Square miles. 400,000 28 000 19 000 2 000 37,000	Population 1,842,864 200,000 300 000 75,000 100,000
	486,000	2,517,264

These countries are important in extent of territory and in population, but they are great tures, by W. A. Scott, D. D., at New Orleans. N. York: Carter & Brothers. F. sale by Gray & also in their navigable rivers and lakes, in their Ballantyne and R. Farnham, Washington, D. C. extent of seacoast, in their natural resources of forest, minerals, and agriculture, in the shine Among the great men of the Scriptures-and they possess, in their imports and exports, in

by the prophet are these:

"Son of man! when the land sinneth against limited powers, the whole being subject to a Britain, and a local elected Legislature of very

man, certainly not thirty years of age. So angry nor rebellious. Resentments toward the early was he acknowledged to be a Prince in Isracl; and, great as were the honors conferred feeling toward her is that of respect, affection, Throughout this extensive empire, which usage in Russia for all the members of a family to live together under the same roof, grandfathers and grandchildren. The recruiting law led to the dispersion of families; and sometimes only one male remained fit to bear arms; and when he was drafted, the household were deprived of their natural supporter. In the western provinces, formerly belonging to Poland, it was officially escertained that, out of 600,000 peasants, 150 000 possessed only a single head of cattle for each family, and 125,000 did not own a single head of cattle for each family, and 125,000 did not own a single head of cattle for each family, and 125,000 did not own a single head of cattle for each family, and 125,000 did not own a single head of cattle for each family, and 125,000 did not own a single head of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and 125,000 did not own a single heard of cattle for each family and the section of thei by Persian monarchs, his was integrity unse- and gratitude. Yet are the Provinces not ig-

> 21. The formation of a kingdom or confed-To the former there are some objections.

Milton must have been describing, when he one of which we cited zesterday, in an extract from a speech of Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, wherein he avowed its determined purpose to never lend itself to the support of the institution of Slavery.

To the latter, important impediments are

members of Congress, especially of the free ments. We are of opinion, however, that States, to recover their lost faith that God was some of these obstacles will ero long be reevente alone can determine.

Moses Ballou. New York: Published by Redfield. One vol., pp. 412. Sold by Taylor & Maury.

When we noticed the "Corflict of Ages," we were sure that work would make a convulsion in the world of Theology, and that it must result in new combinations and new relations of views, consequent upon the course of reasoning presented by Dr. Beecher. In this we have not been disappointed, nor in the various views taken of that work by men holding standpoints diverse and antagonistic to each other.

The Princeton Review, the organ of the Church of all Presbyterianism, hails this great work as "an ally" to orthodoxy. The Methodists and Unitarians are quite as well pleased with Dr. Beecher, as an ally of theirs; and though the volume at the head of this notice affects to vindicate the character of God from

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

# RENEWALS AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS-WHO

renew; and, while doing so, to send new names with their own. The first half of the present volume of the Era will close with the last of this month. We have just sent out a ject, we recommend the appointm special request to our voluntary agents, to more delegates from each Congr special request to our voluntary agents, to join in a determined and vigorous effort to enlarge our list. The time is auspicious. People are aroused on the subject of Slavery, and need information. Only the first great triumph of the Slave Power has been won. Further and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The Anti-Slavery continued to appoint a paper and appointed in the such that the sure and the properties of the constituents; and we hereby declare that no such man, whatever be his party affinities, his party ther and more dangerous aggressions are meditated: The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country needs organization. To promote the great cause of Union for the sake of Freedom, the most active efforts ought now to be made, to increase the circulation of newspapers opnosed to Slavary.

posed to Slavery.

The Era needs a special movement in its fuvor. Some of its best agents during the last twelve months have diverted their labors to the establishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. We do not complain of this, but could they not now spare a few weeks to the Era, which has no local support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous maintenance of such a paper at the seat of Government? In brief terms, let us say that, should they succeed in adding to our Weekly list six thousand subscribers, it would not repay the loss we have sustained in undertaking to carry on a Daily Era, although it would enable us to relieve ourselves from the embar-ressments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions fo the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is about to expire, renew promptly, and send us at least one new name. We reprint our Terms, and shall keep them standing, as a guide to the efforts of our friends:

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA. one copy, 1 year, \$2 One copy, 6 months, \$: Three copies, do., 5 Five copies, do., Ten copies, do., 15 Ten copies, do.,

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is he commission on the renewal of an old sub.

A club of three subscribers (one of whem may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15,

to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C. 1854.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VERMONT-UNION FOR

are under the impression that the Independent purposes thus boldly avowed. Democratic organization in that State was dioperation with the Administration Party in the egialature; some, with the Whig members It is stated that Mr. Shafter, an Independent Democrat, could have been elected by an arrangement with the Whigs; but, the upshot was no choice of Senator at all. Vermont, during the late struggle on the Nebraska Question, had but one Senator on the floor, when she ought to have had two, and might have had, but for the unfortunate division referred to.

We recur to these facts, not to censure any party, but for the purpose of appealing to all friends to lay aside old animosities, old prejudices, and a disposition to put mere organization above principle. We cannot see the a general State Convention of all opponents of policy or propriety of co-operating with any body of politicians pledged to sustain the present Administration, let their professions be what not let us higgle about trifles. That Conventhey may. If they avow Anti-Slavery principles, tion, Whig so called, has adopted principles, oughly Pro-Slavery Administration, their intency stamps their declarations with insincerity. They cannot serve two masters : one or the other they will certainly betray.

But, there can be no such objection operating with a Party, not only pledged to Anti-Slavery principles, but to opposition to the Administration, and this, too, from a paramount reference to its Pro-Slavery character. We are not a Whig, in our notions of political economy, or in our party relations have we ever been. But, holding the Anti-Slavery Question to be above all others, holding that the ascendency of the Anti-Slavery Principle in the Federal Government is required by the Constitution, by justice, and by every great interest of the country, we are prepared to co-operate with Whigs, or any other voters, pledged openly and honestly to seek this On the 16th we published the proceedings of

the Whig State Convention of Vermont. Today we republish them, for the purpose of diting special attention to them. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That while we retain

ved, That the virtual repeal of the 8th

Maliadd. Hospital

Resolved, That we will not support, for the office of President or Vice President, or for Senator, or for Representative in Congress, or as member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be in favor of the purposes expressed in the foregoing resolutions, and in this also.

Resolved, That we hereby invite the co-operation of all freemen of Vermont, who agree with us in the principles and purposes herein set forth, offering on our part, most cordially, to give our confidence to those who confide in us.

ation of the people of all other States who are disposed to resist the encroachments and the

fully struggled to maintain the public faith in-violate, we asknowledge the debt of gratitude due to faithful public servants and honorable

All this is practical and to the point. While reiterating their "attachment to the general principles and policy which have hitherto distinguished" them, they pass these all over, and recognise as of "surpassing importance" the issues raised by the repeal of the Missouri Com-

That is right. They do not, as in former times, launch out into general denunciations of Slavery as a sin and disgrace, without committing themselves to any practical action but, this time, in earnest, and meaning to do omething, general declarations of Anti-Slavery sentiments are eschewed, and they come directly to the point, specifying what they intend to do. They pledge themselves-To the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act :

To resist the admission of Utah and New Mexico as States, without Constitutions excluding Slavery:

To the restriction of Slavery to the slave States in which it exists:

To the exclusion of Slavery at the earliest practicable moment, by all constitutional means, from all Federal Territory, Nebraska, Kansas, and District of Columbia, inclusive:

To oppose the admission to the Union of any new State tolerating Slavery, whether it be formed from Territory belonging to Texas, or

To resist the acquisition of any new Territory wherein Slavery exists, unless its prohibition forever shall first have been provided for ritories, of freemen pledged irrevocably to the

tor or Representative in Congress, or of mem-We have not been able to keep very accu- ber of the State Legislature, any man of whatrately the run of politics in Vermont, but we ever party not known to be in favor of the

They go on to invite the co-operation vided at the last session of the Legislature by the friends of freedom in Vermont, and also of ed, were not mathematically exact, or in rigid peal that Compromise. the Senatorial Question. Some preferred co- the People of all other States, hostile to the conformity to preconceived theories. encroachments of Slavery, recommending the selection of two or more delegates from each Congressional district in Vermont, to represent that State in a National Convention on the subject of Slavery, should such a Convention be called.

Finally, they proceed to nominate their ticker for State officers, showing their good will to Independent Democrats by tendering to Mr. Shafter the nomination for the Lieutenan Governorship.

Now, we may regret that a Convention, and mated by so thoroughly Anti-Slavery a spirit, did not adopt the policy of uniting in a call for Slavery, leaving to that the nomination of State officers. But, for the sake of Freedom, do and at the same time support this thor- avowed purposes, made pledges, which must forever separate the Whigs of Vermont from any Pro-Slavery organization. In the name of the whole Party in Vermont,

fact, we see not how that organization in Verpowerful co-operation, with a Party with which concurs in sympathy, in purpose, and in principle. If, on the ground of a difference of opin-ion in general politics, or for other reasons, it does not choose to disband, and merge itself in this Party of Freedom, let it at least co-operate, by formally adopting the candidates nom upon what is really its own platform.

The complete organization of the friends of Freedom in the free States may yet be effected, although in no two States in precisely the same way. In Maine, for example, the schism in the old Democratic Party, and the organization of a Temperance and an Anti-Slavery Democracy under Morrill, as candidate for the office of Governor, may lead to a general combination of all the Anti-Slavery elements of opposition in that State. A State Convention of the Free Democracy is announced at Lewistown, for the of July next, and, judging from the tone of the Portland Inquirer, it will concentrate of the Portland Inquirer, it will concentrate upon Mr. Morrill. That journal, commenting upon the proceedings of the Convention that

"A Free Soil Conver

union. The whole Whig Party emphatically adopts the Principles and Policy for which Inendent Democrats have so inflexibly contended; and now, what should prevent their ombination? The Brandon (Vt) Post, a Free mocratic paper, speaking of the action of the Convention, says:

Although it would have been better to have adjourned without making any nominations, and issue a general call for that purpose, still we are not disposed to view that an insurmountable obstacle to a union of the friends of freedom, and would urge upon the Convention to assemble on the 29th, the wisdom of adopting the ticket put in nomination at Rutland. We have yet to meet the Free Democrat who feels otherwise.

feels otherwise.

"As to old party names, the less harped upon the better, until the Convention of free States settle that matter. If a man asks you what party you belong to, tell him you belong to the 'League of Freedom.' That will pass

Let the same spirit prevail in the Independent Democratic Convention to be held on the 29th, and the cause of Freedom in Vermont will triumph throughout the State.

In Michigan there is evidently a strong de among the disinterested friends of freedom of all parties to unite in a new organization. The Independent Democratic ticket, in nomination, was framed before the passage of the Nebraska Bill, but with a generous reference to party predilections. Men who had acted with other parties, but were sound on the question of human rights, were unhesitatingly placed on the sued the same policy in relation to Whigs and Democrats, that the Whigs in Vermont have pursued towards Independent Democrats. Under such circumstances, the fact that a ticket has been nominated, ought to be no obstacle to union. The New York Tribune says:

"Our advice is, Let it be sustained by the united Anti-Nebraska forces, with the under-standing that the Whigs shall have the United States Senator, and a majority of the Legisla-ture, and that the Whigs and Anti-Nebraska Democrats shall have the four members of gress. Of course, the Free Soil candidates get out of the way if that be requisite; but why sheuld it be? They are universally known to be capable and deserving men; their soundness on the great question is undoubted; they were selected with fairness and wisdom with reference to their Whig or Democratic standing in other days; and they will undoubt-edly treat all their Anti-Nebraska supporters with equal favor in case of their elec

The Detroit Daily Democrat intimates that, should it be necessary to union, our friends are willing to make still further concessions, only saving their principles; and in reference to the Convention to be held on the 21st, it says:

"We know the Independent Democracy have a strong desire to witness the success of the principles they advocate. They will not be tenacious of anything of lesser importance. We doubt not but that the Convention will meet in the most liberal spirit, and will take such action as shall forever preclude the jus-tice of all charges of illiberality, selfishness, or party exclusiveness. If ever the friends of freedom should unite, all circumstances indicate the present as a special and most auspicious time. We feel confident that an honorable and satisfactory union can be effected in our State.

In these various ways is the work of union To encourage the immigration into the Ter- for Freedom going forward, and that man or Missouri Compromise. Mr. K. held that Slafaction that attempts to obstruct it, assumes a very would go into the Territory in spite of it fearful responsibility. What matters it, who It was to that we demurred, not, however, in They then aver their "determined and in- lead in the movement-if, in one State, the the language attributed to us by Mr. K., but, the Independent Democrats; in another, the promise Slavery was just as effectually exclu-People, irrespectively of Party names? The thing to be accomplished is, Union, on right tive enactment.

Mr. K. was quite as innocent as the rest principles, for the protection of Liberty, and so this be gained, we shall not complain, beso this be gained, we shall not complain, be-cause the methods by which it may be reach-an attempt would be made by Congress to re-

## THE "CAULDRON BOILING."

The Cuban plot and Nebraska issue are the staples of political discussion. Public meetings are in progress all over the country, called 1853, to present the whole question concernto denounce the action of Northern members of Congress in repealing the Missouri Compromise. The "Northern Cauldron is boiling," Territory was in danger. As a matter of jussaid Mr. Pettit; and to this fact he can now bear witness, from personal experience. A Mr. K. has misconceived and misrepresente telegraphic despatch, dated Cincinnati, June the matter, we ask the indulgence of our read 11th, announces a great meeting on the 9th, ers for reprinting a few of the closing paraat Madison, Indiana, composed chiefly of graphs of that editorial.

Democrats; at which resolutions were passed, on the 13th July. It states, in addition, that Slavery. All we have to say is, emigrants will Mr. Pettit attempted to address the People of go there, whether the Territory be organized Lafayette, Indians, but became the subject of or not; and if they go there with slaves, there People could not appreciate his enlightened commentary on the Declaration of Independit has openly, broadly, boldly, taken the entire ence, and his expositions of the peace making tion of Slavery, is the fundamental law of that Anti-Slavery ground contended for by the In- Nebraska Bill. When the vote was put on a dependent Democratic Party. In view of this series of cut-and-dried resolutions, offered, we suppose, by some back of the Administration. mont can withhold its prompt, cordial, and so terrible were the excitement and confusion, that the question could not be decided. The pot is boiling, Mr. Senator, and there is death law be enforced. It will be the duty of the in the pot for such as you.

Dissatisfaction with the action of the Pierce and Bright Convention is breaking out everywhere. Sixty five stanch Democrats of Wabash county issue the following call in the Wabash Intelligencer :

duction of the famous Douglas Nebraska bill in Congress, unite in an earnest call upon the Democracy of this county, to meet in Wabash, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854, to express their sentiments, independent of party dictation, boldly and freely, and in such terms that the wrong doers and endorsers of the wrong may understand and fear, upon the infamy of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and upon the unwarranted and unpardonable conduct of those who have in any manner endorsed it. Let all come. The Democracy of Wabash county know and fear no power that can make them countenance wrong. They work in no party traces under

ney of that Cit it; M. R. Crabill, Cou

The Lafayetto (Ia.) Courier, a deterporter of the Administration, says;
"We do not know what the effect we do know, and there is no use to disguise it, the platform is discoved, spit upon, and repudiated, by scores, if not by hundreds, of as good and true Democrats in this city as ever cast a vote for Old Hickory. The final result in October

ence, and in a spirit of elevated patriotism unite | The Temperance Union, edited by R. R. | Congress has our the privileges conferred by the 5th and 23d our the privileges c Stewart, a Democrat, says:

"A great many Democragainst the platform, as Anti-

against the platform, as Anti-Democratic; one prominent in the party writes from a tant county: 'There will be organized option to the doings of the State Convention can't stand such a platform, no how,' should rejoice to see a State Convention of Democrats who are opposed to the whit rule and reign, marked out by Robinson, Marked out by Ro & Co. We have no doubt there are n 30,000 such as the writer of the abo State to-day. Temperance men, to your poet-be of good cheer. Trust in God and you principles, and we shall prevail."

The Administration has not yet recovered from its defeat in Philadelphia, but if it survive a little while, it shall yet see greater things. On the 10th instant, Augustus Drum, Anti-Nebraska member of the present Congress, from the District composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Armstrong, and Indiana, (Pa.) was nominated for re-election, on the distinct issue presented by the Nebraska Bill. Judge Todd, an advocate of the Bill, was hi mpetitor, and the appeal was made directly o the Democratic electors of the District. The result was, a triumphant majority of 1,551 Democratic votes for Mr. Drum! Patronage can buy the mere politician. Ger ral Pierce, but not the People

### A SINGULAR MISREPRESENTATION

W. G. Kephart, a very sincere Anti-Slavery man, writing to the New York Tribune, from etter to the National Era, in which he exressed his fears that Slavery would obtain othold in Nebraska. That is true. We pubished the letter, and sympathized with his aprehensions. But, as there was no way eaching the evil then, except by calling at ention to it, we did so, although Mr. Kenhart magines that his single voice was unheeded. But what we are particularly concerned with is the following strange misrepresenta-

"I returned," says Mr. Kephart, "to the States early in the spring of 1853, arriving at Washington a few days after the inauguration of General Pierce. In a conversation with the editor of the Era at that time, I again expressed my strong apprehensions for the fate of Nebraska, (there was then but one Territory proposed,) and my reasons for them. The same fears were expressed to other friends of Freedom, on different occasions. But they were mocked as idle fears. 'There is no dan-ger for Nebraska,' said the editor of the Era the Missouri Compromise settles the question forever in favor of Freedom there.' My reply was—'When did slaveholders ever regard com-pacts against Slavery?' Others laid the same flattering unction to the soul,' nor would they Although I grieve as deeply, perhaps, as any other, over the consummation of this villany, I have at least the poor mitigation that on my part it was not wholly unexpected, though true the catastrophe came much sooner than

Mr. Kephart's "fears" were not "mocked at as idle." The friends of Freedom in Washington knew the danger just as well as Mr. K. did, and they had labored for the passage of the bill to organize a Territorial Government in Nebraska, with the Missouri Compro mise as its basis, as the best protection of the Territory against Slavery. None of us, Mr. K., was blind or remiss. At that time, nobody dreamed of an attempt ro repeal the ded from Nebraska, as it could be by any posi-

So far from "laying flattering unction" our souls, or misleading our friends, or reposing in a false security, we were at specia pains in an editorial article, three column long, which appeared in the Era of April 14th ing Slavery and Nebraska, to the Public, and warn them that the Cause of Freedom in that tice to the Era, and to show how strangely

"We see that the New York Express, whos repudiating the platform adopted by the late editor voted against the bill in the House, Pierce and Bright State Convention, and rec- would make the impression that the organiza ommending a Mass Convention at Indianapolis tion of the Territory will open the way for agonizing groans and hisses. The stupid will be a better chance for deciding the question under a Territorial Government than withou one. A positive law, prohibiting the introduc Territory, and it could be enforced by a Federal Court, but may be disregarded withou

"What we need, then, is a Government, wit such officers as will see that the fundamenta Administration to appoint such officers; kence the necessity of having an Administration imbued with the spirit of Freedom. Can we trust the present Administration? The record of General Pierce, the sentiments of his Inaugural, and the antecedents of the members of his Cabinet, furnish small ground of hope to the friends of Liberty. We distrust the Adminis tration. So far from making its Territorial appointments with a view to protect the caus of Freedom in the Territories, we fear that they

are dictated by an opposite motive. what has already taken place authorizes the belief that its judges and Executive officers will be selected with a view to give Slavery a chance to obtain foothold in the Territory.\* For this reason, notwithstanding we know that the condition of the Territory is fixed by the Missour Compromise, we hope that the friends of Freedom in the next Congress will insist upon the incorporation of a clause (affirming this fact ex-pressly) into every bill that may be introduced for the organization of a Territorial Govern-ment. We were willing to waive this point at the late session, as our friends were certain the Territory was already secured by law against Slavery, and were confident that the bill would pass the Senate. We did not believe it would pass that body, for such an event would be un precedented; but we said nothing publicly, desirous of throwing no obstacles in the way of the experiment. It failed—failed through the opposition of the Slaveholding Interest. It will encounter the same opposition hereafter, and the men of the North and West, who are determined to put it through, would do well to make a clean business of it. Let them leave no room for doubt. If, as we believe—but as many slaveholders deny, and as the judges appoin Mr. Pierce may deny—Slavery is exclude will be excluded by the Missouri Compr let the fact be affirmed in the bill or erritorial Government. Let the

court, constituted to administer its laws, shall have a pretext for doubting. Let the people ject of fugitives from service or labor, is in accordance with the opinion once delivered by chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, and on the stray the cause of Free Institutions. We tell them there is danger, great danger, to be approximately the prehended from an Administration coming into power on such principles, under such auspices, bates in that body, of 1850. What is of still redered Executive, being under the control of upon such pledges, as characterize this Administrate of the principles, under such auspices, bates in that body, of 1850. What is of still redered Executive, being under the control of upon such pledges, as characterize this Administrate.

ers, presented to them Mr. Atchison's declara-tion that he would never vote to organize a Territory in Nebraska, from which slaveholders should be excluded, and expressed the opin ion that the subject would constitute one of the great questions of this Congress.

Mr. Kephart is of course at perfect liberty to of the facts just submitted, he will see that he has made a great mistake in imputing false confidence and blindness to all others

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION, AND ITS RESULTS. One of the most creditable acts of the last Administration was, sending an expedition to Japan, to effect, if possible, an opening of its ports, and bring it into communic eation with the Christian world. So far as we can see, the instructions under which it proceeded were judicious, and the manner in which it was conducted by the commanding officer was, on the whole, discreet and praiseworthy. To us at this distance, and accustomed only to the matter-of-fact ways of a solid civilization, some of the movements of Commodore Perry among the Japanese may appear overstrained and vainglorious, but we must not forget that he

ter than we had reason to expect. Some time since, the Richmond (Va.) Enqu rer, whose spirit of enterprise extends just so far as the necessities of Slavery, and no further, treated the expedition and its objects with great contempt.

"Absurd as was the dispatch of a squadro to the antipodes at this particular juncture, or an abortive if not illicit enterprise, the origi an abstrace in not inject enterprise, the original stupidity of the design has lost nothing in the execution. In his intercourse with the Japanese authorities, Commodore Perry displayed the vanity and insolence characteristic his nature, and was most successful in exert ng his extraordinary talent for making him elf disagreeable. It is quite amusing to contemplate his pretentious self-conceit and imperial airs, in contrast with the fright and he mility of the Japanese. But, with all his dem-onstrations of authority and power, he could complish nothing. Overawed by his menace the Japanese assembled and negotiated, but conceded only shadows. The Russian Admira was more successful, and, in the absence of the formal and fussy Perry, persuaded the Govern-ment of Japan to abandon its exclusive and inhospitable policy towards foreign nations. Nevertheless, on his return, the Commodore will doubtless adorn the walls of the Navy Doartment with lively illustrations of his ex loits in the waters of Japan-a fictitious dis lay of heroism, in which he is wont to indulge

"The correspondence closes with a letter from Secretary Dobbin, which, implying a re-buke of the swaggering conduct of the Com-modore, suggests the propriety of something less of violence in his intercourse with the Ja-panese authorities. It is manifest, from the nor of Mr. Dobbin's dispatch, that the present Administration, though disposed to prose cute it to a successful issue, do not regard the expedition with any peculiar favor, nor antici pate from it any very brilliant result. They give directions for the return squadron, at the earliest period after the Comodore has made another timid court of Jeddo." The best comment upon this tirade, is the in

telligence which has just reached this country from China, that the Russian Admiral has not been successful, while the American Commo dore has; that his negotiations have resulted in opening free intercourse between the two countries, to be carried on through two ports in Japan: in securing stipulations for a coal depot, and a regular supply of coal for the United States steamers and also for kind treatment, and an abundant supply of water and provisions for all Americans who may visit any part of the Japanese coast. The Commodor showed his good sense by proposing an extension of these privileges to all other nations, but the Japanese Commissioners demurred, expressing, however, their willingness to make separate treaties on similar terms with any othe nations that might seek them in a peaceful nanner. It is added that Commodore Perry ntends to remain two or three months on the Japanese coast, for the purpose, we presume of seeing that there shall be no failure in the

arrangement agreed upon. A correspondent of the New York Commer cial enumerates the following articles as likely to be in demand in Japan:

"Woollens of every description—preferable colors, red, blue, and yellow. Hardware—including tools of all kinds, tin plates, stores, &c. Glassware—window, plate, and cut. Printed cottons, of fine texture and high colors; carpeting, heavy cotton goods, fire arms, clocked leather of bright colors, &c. From the Japan ese we can procure silver, gold, and copper ounusual purity; tea and silk—the latter, how On the whole, it would seem that Comp

dore Perry and his officers have been at least as profitably employed as if they had been engaged in catching runaway slaves on the lome Station, or in dancing attendance at the Courts of petty Despotisms along the shores of the Mediterranean. There is no harm in giv ing our navy something respectable and useful to do, in the absence of any immediate neces sity for a blockade of Cuba.

### DECISION OF JUDGE SMITH THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT DECLARED U

Judge Smith gave his decision this morning in a very able manner, discharging us from arrest in the Glover case, on the ground both of defectiveness in the warrant, and the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. He held the Fugitive Slave Act to be unconstiutional, because—
1. Congress has no constitutional power

egislate on the subject of reclaiming fugitive slaves; 2. Nor to clothe court commissioners with he power to determine the liberties of the pe ple; and,
3. Because this Act denies the right of tria

by jury.

He fully sustained the positions taken ! Byron Paine in his argument.
The following is the order of the court:

In the matter of the Petition of Sherman Booth for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, and be discharged from Imprisonment. This matter having been heard upon the p tition, and return to the writ issued herein, a the return of the respondent, Stephen V. F. Ableman, thereto, and having been argued becomes!; and there appearing no sufficient cause or warrant for the detention of the sa Sherman M. Rooth, and no sufficient reason ing shown why he should be restrained of the same of

Soon after our return from Europe, we again which, neither in terms, nor by implication, confers upon Congress the right to legislate

mmend his own clearsightedness, but, in view | credit the assertion that the Clayton Amend- tion there as well as elsewhere; and they had ment is virtually part and parcel of the Ne- voted to empower the Territorial Legislabraska-Kansas Bill. A brief statement of facts to determine the laws and institutions of the will place the matter in a clear light.

the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding effice, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided. That the had to deal with a People comparatively rude, right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared, on eath, their and more accessible through their senses and imaginations, than an enlightened reason. At all events, the results of the expedition are betintention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided, further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be al-

lowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein for six months, unless said Territory is or has been for that period otherwise his permanent domicil, These provisions plainly were intended as a limitation on the rights conferred by the section, and to be exercised not only before, but

after, the first election. Mr. Clayton objected to the privileges accorded to aliens, and said:

"The non-intercourse act of 1834 positively The non-intercourse act of 1834 positively prohibits aliens from going into this Territory without a passport. The reason of that must be apparent to Senators. British agents were supposed to have entered there, and stirred up the Indians; or it was apprehended there was danger of such persons going there to disturb the ladians against the fronter settlers. In my opinion, the Constitution demands, and every distate of sound policy demands that the sight dictate of sound policy demands, that the right of suffrage and holding office in these Territo-ries should be restricted to citizens of the Uni-ted States. Unless this be done, these very men, to whom I have referred, may go there and To avoid this, he said, he would move to

strike out these words of the first Proviso-"And those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this So that the Proviso should then read

" Provided, That the right of suffrage and holding office shall be exercised only by citi-His motion was adopted, by 23 votes against | ly different from those connected with the pas-22-all the Senators present from the slave sage of the Oregon and Minnesota Bills, are States, and Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania,

the free States, except Mr. Brodhead, voting construed against aliens, than there was of a against it. The Proviso as amended became known as the Clayton amendment." The record shows that Mr. Clayton believed there was a conflict between the Indian Intercourse Act of 1834. and the Proviso, as it stood in the Bill reported from the committee, and that his amendment harmonized them, so that the act could

still be enforced, to the exclusion of aliens from the Territories. March 3d, this Bill passed the Senate, and brasks-Kansas Bill, found in the 14th section, was sent to the House, where it was referred also in the 23d: to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Before this, Mr. Richardson had reported a similar bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, which was referred. January 31st. to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The sections in it prescribing the promise. The same provision exists in the qualifications of voters were the same as the section in the Senate bill, before Mr. Clayton's mendment.

May 9th, this Bill having been reached by was the same precisely as the Senate Bill, with | choose to consider as foreigners all who are not the omission of what was called the Clayton naturalized citizens of the Unised States, refuse amendment. In this substitute, the 5th sec- them passports should they apply for them, or tion, prescribing the qualifications of voters in order a detachment of United States troops to Nebraska, and the 23d section, the same in guard the Territories against all foreign immi-Kansas, were so modified as to embrace the grants not naturalized, and without passports. original Proviso, before it was amended on mo- It is folly to say that he will attempt no such tion of Mr. Clayton, as follows:

of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

was omitted, it was passed, the Southern many are in favor of committing to the Courts was omitted, it was passed, the Southern many are in favor of committing to the Courts Colonies are exempt from impost under the Senators generally voting against the restoration of the Clayton amendment, and all of suffrage, and to the President and Secretary of them who were present, except Bell and Clay. War the question of the right of settlement in ton, voting for the Bill. The Administration papers say, that a simi-

lar proviso is incorporated in the acts establishing Territorial Governments in Oregon and Minnesota. That is true; and this fact, together with the opposition of the slaveholding members to it, on the alleged ground that it would allow aliens to vote in the Territories, doubtless diverted the attention of the opponents of the Bill from the ambiguity in the language of the Proviso. Their whole energies were expended in the struggle to defeat the amendment of Mr. Clayton, openly aimed at the exclusion of aliens.

The truth is, under such Courts and such an Administration as the President will provide for the Territories, the Proviso as it stands may be made to answer every purpose of the Clayton amendment. Elicil ty to office and suffrage are secured, first, to citizens of the United States; secondly, to "those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions. of this act," This clause may be construed to thing contained in the return to the said writ of habeas corpus, or for any other cause; it is therefore hereby ordered, that the said Sherman M. Booth be, and he is hereby, discharged from the said imprisonment whereof he has complained, and that he go hence, and at large, without day.

A. D. Smith,

Associate Justice of Sup. Court of Wisconsin.

We copy the foregoing from the Daily Free Democrat of the 7th June, published at Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

strict construction of the Constitution itself, and Administrative departments of the Territories so as to be in harmony with its purposes, that reconciled the most ultra Southern mem-

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE CLAYTON AMENDMENT ritories, or introducing it there, on the ground that, according to their theory, the Constitu-The Administration papers attempt to dis-Territories, subject to the Constitution of the The bill which passed the Senate, March 3d, United States, leaving this important limitation 1854, was twofold—providing for the organisation of two Territories, Nebraska and Kansas— knew how the Courts would be constituted, and and consisted of thirty-seven sections. Section | therefore did not hesitate to commit this quesfifth prescribes the qualifications for voting tion, vitally affecting the interests of Slavery, and holding office in Nebraska; section twenty-to their decision. Opening their eyes to the third, the same in Kansas—both being identical fact, that the original Provise, in the 5th and in meaning and language. As originally re- 23d sections, admitted of a construction which ported in the Senate, those sections provided- would give it the effect of Clayton's amend-"That every free white male inhabitant above | ment, need we be surprised that they ceased

> course to Slavery in the Territories ? From this view, it is clear, that the Questi of Liberty, and the Question of the Rights of Aliens in the Territories, are both in the las resort left to the action of ministerial officers, and the decision of Courts, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Slave Power.

It will not do to tell us that this Proviso is but a copy of a similar Proviso in the Oregon and Minnesota Territorial Bills. Those Bills were not concocted for political purposes-not intended to establish a principle favorable to the expansion of Slavery. They were honestly framed, one of them expressly conscorating Oregon as free Territory, forever exempt from Slavery, the other, organizing Minnesota, already exempted from Slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Both then being free Territories by law, the Slave Power was ex cluded from all mischief making within their borders, and its supporters had nothing to gain by instigating any policy hostile to aliens. Of course there was no danger that the sinister construction we have referred to, would ever be put upon the Proviso in regard to the voters in those Territorics. But here is a Bill, preeminently a Pro-Slavery measure, providing for breaking down, instead of erecting, an ordi nance against Slavery, clearly intended to allow that system to obtain foothold in Nebrasks and Kansas; the proceedings in support of which, from its inception to its consummation, are marked by attempts at surprise, contempt of the will of the People, double-dealing, and a reckless disregard of the rules of Congress. To secure their objects more certainly, the slaveholders, at first, insist upon an express legislative provision for excluding the alien vote; but, finding this may endanger the whole Bill, they forbear, trusting to the pro-slavery construction that pro-slavery Courts may give to

this confersedly ambiguous Proviso. we to be told that there is no more danger of voting for it; all the Senators present from the Proviso, in this pro-slavery measure, being similar construction in the anti-slavery Bills just referred to?

In regard to the act regulating intercourse with the Indians, &c., that act allows aliens to go into any Territory occupied by Indians, only with passports, from the Secretary of War, specifying object, time, &c. This act is still in to the other provinces and to England; and force; was in force in Nebraska and Kansas before their organization, and is again applied to them by the following provision of the Ne-

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplica-ble, shall have the same force and effect with-in the said Territory of Kansas, as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act," &c.

Here follows the repeal of the Missonri Com-Nebraska portion of the Nebraska Bill.

The Indian Intercourse Act, for excluding aliens from the Territories, is thus renewed in Nebraska and Kansas. This places the rights in extraordinary procedure in Committee, Mr. of aliens, as to settlement in them, completely Richardson moved a substitute, which he said at the mercy of the Secretary of War. He may high-handed proceeding, or that, if he should, "Provided, That the right of suffrage and it would avail nothing. There is the law-it is with Franklin Pierce and Jefferson Davis to enforce it-alien immigrants are placed at their mercy. The extension of such a law to these Territories is disgraceful. In view of all these facts and consideration

With this Proviso the Bill was passed, and sent to the Senate, where, after some opposition on the ground that the Clayton amendment and which we again submit? Let us see how Territories, by aliens. 

A Bill to explain and define the meaning of certain provisions of the act entitled An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and to

the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," and to repeal a part thereof.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That qualifications for holding office or exercising the right of suffrage in said Territories shall be the same at each subsequent as at the first election, unless altered by the legislative power of the Territory; and so much of the said act as restricts the right of enting and holding office in said Territories. and so much of the said act as restricts the right of voting and holding office in said Territory to these who have made a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, shall not be construed to mean the declaration, and the oath after five years' residence prescribed in the naturalization acts; but shall be construed to mean 'a declaration and oath made in any court of record, when the part made in any court of record, when the pleases, and at any time before giving or accepting the office; and so much of act as further restricts the right of suffice to those who will take

After the forgoing was written, a friend pu

well as the Executive efficers; and all laws in which the conspirators here take an interest will be drafted at Washington, and passed as a matter of course. The idea of foreign settlers or any others having any voice in the matter is laughed at, at the White House. Atchison will direct the whole movement, and will be the Governor and lawgiver of both Teyritories. If, by any chance, Benton should beat him in Missouri, Atchison will be chosen the first Senator from Kausas. In regard to Nebraska, the Northern Territory, no great raska, the Northern Territory, no great ation will be paid to it for some time. The principle, however, now established will take slavery there, as well as into Kansas."—Washington Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

### LOW POSTAGE TRIUMPHANT

The people of the United States will rejoice to learn that the attempt to increase the rates of postage has been frustrated in the House of Representatives. The bills presented by Dr. Olds have been fastened to the table: another scheme at enmity with the desires and nest interests of the people has been frustrated

THE RECIPROCITY AND FISHERY TARATY That a Treaty for the settlement of the Ra

ciprocity and Fishery Questions, has been agreed upon by Lord Elgin and Mr. Marey, is generally understood.

The impression—and we suppose it correct. s, that it must now be submitted to the Sen. ate of the United States, to the Colonial Legisatures, and to the Home Government in England, the concurrence of all these parties being ecessary to its ratification. It is somewhat interesting to note the com-

ments of the Press upon the subject. The New York Herald, which will insist that Mr. Marcy has never displayed any consider. able information on any topic but that of old clothes, unable to find fault with the treaty, is scandalized at the idea of submitting it to the Colonial Legislatures. To think of the Senate of the United States putting itself on a level with the petty Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and subjecting its action to their revision! It trusts Mr. Masen will take care to vindicate the dignity of the Senate. Rather inconsistent, this, for a champion of "Squatter Sovereignty!" The Questions arranged by the treaty are American Questions—they concern the interests of the Colonies and the United States. The British Government pursues a generous, reasonable democratic policy, in submitting them to the decisions of the Colonial Legislatures; and we Americans, repudiating Centralism, advocating popular sovereignty, are the last people to com

lain of such a course. The action of our Senate is subjected to no revision—it is the Treaty which is to be subnitted, at the same time, to the Senate, and to the Colonial Legislatures, and to the Home Government. If they all agree to it, it is to take effect. The notion that the dignity of the Senate is to suffer from such an arrangement, is nonsensical.

The New York Tribune finds some faul with it - it does not provide for real reciprocity-there is to be free trade only in the raw products of both countries-it should be ertended so as to embrace also the manufactured products-as it is, the Canadians will be the rainers-our Western farmers may be damged-on the whole, however, it will not seriously object, as it may prepare the way for altimate annexation! We can see no force in the objections of the

Tribune. The farmers of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, need fear no competition with the Canadas. Ohio alone raises as much wheat dream of suffering from the competition of the new States to be organized in Minnesota, Nebrasks and Kansas? How can they be damaged by free trade in natural products with the Canadas? Is not their soil as good? Are not their resources as great? Are they not as well situated in regard to transportation? Are they conscious of any inferiority in respect to enterprise, sagacity, energy? As it is, nearly all the wheat and flour imported into this country from the Canadas, is re-exported then, we export to the Canadas and the other colonies, some two millions of breadstuffs of our own produce. The notion that protection is necessary to the grain-growing interest of a region so fertile, so inexhaustable in resources, as the great West, seems almost insulting to its industrious cultivators.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer speaks cautiously, but on the whole rather approves of the Treaty, although it assumes that the North gains more from it than the South.

"We believe we may safely affirm, however

that the treaty concedes to the citizens of the United States an equal participation with British subjects in the fisheries on the coast of the Colonies; that it provides for reciprocal free trade in certain articles between the States and the Provinces; that it secures to American and the Provinces; that it secures to American vessels the privilege of navigating the Canada canals and the St. Lawrence on the same terms with British vessels; and that it modifies, in some respects, British duties on American exports, especially the duty on manufactured tobacco. So much as to the poeitive provisions of the treaty. It will be observed, on the other hand, that it does not concede the right of registry to British built reseals in the norts of registry to British-built ressels in the ports of the United States, and that it does not throw open our coastwise commerce to the colonies.

"The treaty is commendable so far as it ac complishes an extension of the principle of free trade, and removes the causes of controversy which have heretofore interrupted the friendly relations between the United States and the adjacent British Provinces. But, it is not poscles of commerce between the Sta its operation as regards the distinctive interests of the North and the South. We must

appears to monopolize the essential advantages of the treaty. It is understood that the projet of treaty will soon be submitted to the Senare. when, perhaps, our present impressions may be corrected by more trustworthy information." It is impossible to say what are the terms of the Treaty; but, taking as data the facts and recommendations contained in the very able renore than any other man to enlighten our Government in regard to the great interests involved, we can form a pretty good guess at its provisions, or, at least, what they ought to be. "It is now believed," he says, at page 35 of his report, "that an arrangement can be elfected and carried out, for the free interchange, between the United States and the Colonies, of all the products of either, whether of agriculture, of mines, of the forest, or of the sea, in onnection with an agreement for the free avigation of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. shores of the Colonies, and the remission of the export duty levied in New Brunewick on timber and lumber out within the limits of the United States, and floated down the river St. John's for shipment to American ports."

confess, that as the case now stands, the North

We suppose, then, that the Treaty embraces all these points. The St. Lawrence is a natural outlet for some of our States. The free pavigation of the St. John's and the removal of he export duty, deeply concern the interests of Maine; reciprocal trade in the natural products of the States and the Colonies, is a egnal approximation to the Principle of Free Trade, as established among the States of this Union, the operations of which have been so meficial upon all interests; and, finally,

recognition of the equ he States and the Co both, would be just a sary to prevent con tending to disturb a Britain.

NO. 390

relations between th We take it for gr objects have been by the treaty. If the gainers; and th will be benefited. tional in such a t the question adjust South, it is simply position, and its co holders, however, ministration as we to guard their pecul ment. They may

products to be admi of duty.
And then, as to t Mr. Mallory to the would allow the ext mas to enter South ities to runaway be obviated by a right of fishing by these waters! In be relieved from an

time all important Fisheries be secure But, whatever th be, if it honestly en have sketched, it w considerations in selfish views in the jections in our Sens eyed sectionalism, merely local intere summation of a m garded as one of the eral and wise state

An attempt was House of Represen States Senator for nominations previo

Wells, Joel Eastma The first ballot resu John S. Welle, Ne Geo. W. Morrison, Joel Eastman, Wh Mason W. Tappar Neither of the ca of all the votes o with the following John S. Wells, No Geo. W. Morrison Joel Eastman, W Mason W. Tappa

A motion was th for a full term, to c present Congress, der. A propositio having been gene cided to postnone anti-Nebraska reso that day also. DEMOCRACY OF THE

Everything indie will organize an C triumphantly vindic ernment against th herents. The Call for th

July has received of all parties. It ple's Convention The Call, with should be published time, County Conve called, for the ap this, as in the Call lead, without wai

call be prepared, s

and published fort We copy a few Ohio papers, to she The Cleveland "A copy of the of the People, on Ohio of dough-hea the aggressions of is in this office for county in the St appointment of one delegates in a conv

bers, on the basis of "We hope the c by every man who The State Journ "The issue is no North and the So FREEDOM, betwee property in slaves Laborers of the Lo erately tendered clined by any Free lay claim to the no The Cincinnat papers, carnestly.

call. Better still sal approbation of " THE DEMO We copy the fo papers. It was 1 sultation among th gation in Congre arrived for such plates. Some me ble to the movem consequence of Among those wi are, we understa Mesers. Campbel

Wade, of the Ho

Thus prepared, initiate the Con approve it, desire ing at all to assu of mere proposes Conventions or cr proper work of th however, in resp peculiar opportu ncies of events. directly to the Pe divide the oppon tooracy and the they unite in a s tion of Freedom complain of the ever it may be. We understa are to be forwa or John W. And

ter, Esq., at Colu the signers are to their counties. est possible day. We would st that they out th ward it, with su oure of earnest

recognition of the equal rights of the People of the States and the Colonies, to the Fisheries of both, would be just and beneficial, and neces-sary to prevent constant collision and strife, tending to disturb and endanger the peaceful relations between the United States and Great

sary to prevent constant collision and strick and goed is turb and andanger the passoful relations between the United States and Great Britain.

We take it for granted, thee, that all these objects have been satisfactorily provided for by the treaty. If so, both countries will be benefited. We can see nothing sectional in such a treaty, except the locality of the question adjusted. If it be admitted, that he North is more concerned in it than the North is more concerned in it than the North is more concerned in it than the South, it is simply because of its geographical position, and its commercial character. Slave holders, however, must know that such an Administration as we now have, would take care to guard their peoultar interests against detriment. They may be sure that cotton, unmanufactured tobacco, &c., are among the products to be admitted into the Colonies free of duty.

And then, as to the objection once raised by Mr. Mallory to the bill of Mr. Davis, that it would allow the expert fishermen of the Bahamate on the Souths, and the expert fishermen of the Bahamate on the Souths, and the continuity of the Mr. Davis, that it would allow the expert fishermen of the Bahamate on the Souths, and the stabilishment of the Staver Propaganism I.

And then, as to the objection once raised by Mr. Mallory to the bill of Mr. Davis, that it would allow the expert fishermen of the Bahamate on the Souther, water, and the proposed expendition. The simply because of the geographical state of the proposed of the content of the the state of the state of the proposed of the content of the content of the state in the state limits, where it may be abolished by State authority, and we shall have be abolished by State authority, and we shall have be abolished by State authority, and we shall have be state in the proposed expenditure of millions in the proposed expenditure of millions in the proposed expenditure of millions upon in the re-establishment of the Stave Tominion in the proposed expenditure of millions upon in the re-

An attempt was yesterday made in the House of Representatives to choose a United States Senator for the short term. The party nominations previously made were John S. Wells, Joel Eastman, and Mason W. Tappan. The first ballot resulted thus:

John S. Wells, Nebraska Democrat - 147
Geo. W. Morrison, anti-Nebraska do. 18
Joel Eastman, Whig - - - - 87
Mason W. Tappan, Free Soil - - 52
Neither of the candidates having a majority of all the votes cast, another ballot was had, An attempt was yesterday made in the

of all the votes cast, another ballot was had,

with the following result: John S. Wells, Nebraska Democrat - 148 Geo. W. Morrison, anti-Nebraska do. 24 Joel Eastman, Whig - - - - 89
Mason W. Tappan, Free Soil - - 43

Scattering - - - - - 4
A motion was then made to elect a Senator for a full term, to commence at the end of the present Congress, which was ruled out of order. A proposition to indefinitely postpone having been generally objected to, it was decided to postpone until Wednesday next. The anti-Nebraska resolutions were postponed to that day also. DEMOCRACY OF THE PEOPLE-CONVENTION IN

Everything indicates that the People of Ohio will organize an Ohio Democracy which will

The Call, with the names of the signers, should be published forthwith. In the mean time, County Conventions should be everywhere called, for the appointment of delegates. In this, as in the Call, the People should take the lead, without waiting for committees. Let a call be prepared, signed by men of all parties, and published forthwith. We copy a few paragraphs from different

Ohio papers, to show the spirit of the press.

The Cleveland Leader of the 3d inst. savs: "A copy of the Call for a State Convention of the People, on the 13th of July, to purge Ohio of dough-heads and traitors, and to resist the aggressions of the slaveholding aristocracy,

The Cincinnati Gazette and other leading paners, earnestly, emphatically approve of the call. Better still, it seems to meet the universal approbation of the people.

pation in as proved the devirs worzand, arrived for such an organization as it contemplates. Some members, believed to be favorable to the meyement, could not be consulted, in consequence of their absence from the city. Among those who concur in its expediency are, we understand, both the Senators, and Mesers. Campbell, Corwin, Sapp, Giddings, and Wade, of the House.

Thus prepared, the Call has been sent to the People, who, if they approve, will sign it, and initiate the Convention. The members who approve it, desire to be understood as not wishing at all to assume any other part than that of mere propoters. It is not for them to call Conventions or create organizations. This is the proper work of the People themselves. Placed, however, in responsible positions, and having geculiar opportunities fer observing the tond encies of events, they have properly submitted directly to the People themselves. Placed, however, in responsible positions, and having geculiar opportunities fer observing the tond encies of events, they have properly submitted directly to the People themselves. Placed, however, in responsible positions, and having geculiar opportunities fer observing the tond encies of events, they have properly submitted directly to the People the great question, Shall old and obsolete issues be longer suffered to divide the opponents of the Slaveholding Aristocracy and their allies and apologists, or shall they unite in a single and irresistible organization of Freedom and Reform? They will not complain of the decision of the People, whatever it may be.

We understand that the Calls, when signed, are to be forwarded to Hon. Joseph R. Swan, or John W. Andrews, Esq., or Dr. J. H. Coulter, Esq., at Columbus, by whom the names of the signers are to be arranged in the orders of their counties, and to be published at the callies and allocard as the Exception of the popular thoughts of our Southern brethren. We all understand that the grant and source of discounting the constitution, there would have been no such ag

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### TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

merely local interests, should prevent the consummation of a measure, which should be regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of a liberal and wise statesmanship.

NEW HAMPSHIEE.

The time has passed for half-way measures in respect to Slavery. The repeal of the Missouri Prohibition has demonstrated the utter futility of all legislative compromises. It is necessary now to recur to the Constitution. In that instrument, it will be vain to seek for any recognition of Slavery, even as a fact, outside of Slave States, or for any power given to Congress to legislate in its behalf. Outside of Slave States, then, there must

rm, and Progress, must be the watchwords of

the People.

In our own State, many things require attention. The disposition and management of the public works; the districting of the State; the

public works; the districting of the State; the laws regulating the imposition and collection of taxes, and other matters, demand the consideration and judgment of the People.

In view of these things, we invite our fellow-citizens, who, without regard to former party distinctions, are willing to unite in the organization of a Democracy of the People, against the supporters of Slavery and unjust and unequal law by whatever name they may call themselves, by whatever name they may call themselves, to assemble in Convention, at Columbus, on the 13th day of July, 1854, the anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, for the purpose of consultation upon the momentous aspects of public affairs, and of taking such action as circumstances require. With this view, we recommend that the people of each County forthwith assemble, appoint one delegate for every five thousand inhabitants, no county, however, appointing less than two, to represent them at Columbus, in a Delagate Contriumphantly vindicate Freedom and Free Gov-ernment against the Slave Power and its ad-held, at the same time and place, a Mass Convention of the People, to sustain the Delegate Convention by their presence, to aid them by their solves of the People of Ohio, in language becom

## AGITATION.

Richmond (Va.) Examiner, which deals with all questions in a bold, dashing style, has a long editorial, which should have been entitled, Foreign War, the True Remedy for Do-

tled, Foreign War, the True Remedy for Domestic Agitation.

It sets out with the assumption that, whenever public attention has been attracted to grave questions of foreign policy, our institutions, (the "peculiar" one among the rest.) "have settled themselves most firmly upon their foundation;"

Mr. Etherage moved to lay the bill on the table; which was decided, by tellers, in the negative—yeas 39, nays not counted.

Mr. Haven's a mendment was then adopted—yeas 51, nays not counted.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved to lay the bill upon which the year and peculiar" one among the rest,) "have settled hemselves most firmly upon their foundation;" but, whenever "causes of outward concern" have disappeared, the public mind has turned upon itself, becoming restless, discontented, destructive. The Revolutionary War produced the first union of the Colonies; but the moment

House of Representatives, June 17, 1854. the aggressions of the slaveholding aristocracy, is in this office for signatures. Other copies are in circulation in the city, and also in every county in the State. The Call suggests the appointment of one delegate for each five thousand inhabitants. This will give Cuyahoga ten delegates in a convention of four hundred members, on the basis of the census of 1850.

"We hope the call will be promptly signed by every man who retains a spark of the fire of 1850. close, domestic strife and animosities arose, and gradually became so fierce, as in 1832 to threaten civil war. Then followed an act of

The State Journal of the 25th ult. says:

"The issue is now fairly joined between the North and the South, between SLAVERY and FREEDOM, between Representation based on property in slaves and the Free Voters and Free Laborers of the Land! The South has deliberately tendered this issue. It cannot be declined by any Free Son of the Courth, and still tay claim to the name of Democrat."

The issue is now fairly joined between the Pacification, under which Abolition agitation sprang up, which, from 1836 to 1842, was somewhat held in check by the disastrous monetary reverses of the country. These having gone by, Abolition fanaticism raged with increasing fury; but the great event of the name of Democrat."

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the Pacification, under which Abolition agitation sprang up, which, from 1836 to 1842, was somewhat held in check by the disastrous monetary reverses of the country. These having gone by, Abolition fanaticism raged with increasing fury; but the great event of the name of Democrat."

The issue is now fairly joined between the Pacification, under which Abolition agitation sprang up, which, from 1836 to 1842, was somewhat held in check by the disastrous monetary reverses of the country. These having gone by, Abolition fanaticism raged with increasing fury; but the great event of General of New Mexico, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes, was taken up. Texan annexation drew off public attention for a time. A still further diversion was caused by the excitements of the Mexican war, which aroused the patriotism of the whole

Country.

Peace was the signal for the revival of the "THE DEMOCRACY OF THE PEOPLE."

We copy 'he following Call from the Ohio papers. It was prepared, we learn, upon consultation among those members of the Ohio delegation in Congress, who think the time has arrived for such an organization as it contemplates. Some members, believed to be favorable to the meyament could not be consulted in continued.

their counties, and to be published at the earliest possible day.

We would suggest to our readers in Ohio that they cut this Call from the paper and forward it, with such signatures as they can procure of earnest and reliable men of all the old parties, and that they forthwith hold their County Conventions for the appointment of delegates to the Delegate Convention, and to secure a full attendance at the Mass Convention, excitement, and dissension.

The Examiner knows all this just as well as we do, but our practical conclusions are as far apart as the poles. We say, surrender your usurped territory, abandon your dream of a universal Slave empire, go back to the original policy of the Government, thrust Slavery out of the sphere of the Federal Government, and keep it within State limits, where it may be abolished by State authority, and we shall have Peace at home, and Honor abroad.

This you will not accorde to—vour damand.

This you will not accord to the support of the lindigent Icasane.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate for an hour in support of the bill, and in reply to the objections to it made by the Precident.

Mr. Clay obtained the floor, and the bill was postponed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting land to the soveral States for the support of the Indigent Icasane.

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This you will not accord to the support of the support o

This you will not accode to—your demand is, Supremacy and perpetuity for Slavery, and to preclude opposition to this demand, and allay popular discontent, you insist upon "a bold and brilliant foreign policy," in plain terms, a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba! Aye—Foreign War is your remedy for Anti-Slavery agitation!

This is not the first time that the grasping

House of Representatives, June 19, 1854.

The Speaker stated that the first business in order was the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Hillyer, on Monday last, (June 12) to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce the following bill:

Be it enacted, fc., That hereafter the day appointed by law for the assembling of Congress, shall be the first Monday in December.

This is not the first time that the grasping of the lineary from home grievances, by arousing the insane passion for war. The first blow struck by England against revolutionary France, was dictated mainly by an anxiety to repress domestic discontent, and keep off the infection of too liberal ideas. The British Aristocracy thought by occupying that "Devil's Workshop," as the Examiner styles the public mind, with the excitements of foreign war, to exclude speculation upon domestic grievances. "The vaunted Constitutions of that time" save Cohden "was seefar."

In each year, instead of the first Monday in December.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, presented a potition protesting against the right of Hon. Mike Walsh to a seat in the House, and caused to be read a couple of very offensive letters. These letters were very ridiculous, and being so regarded, were laid on the table, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The question was taken on the metion to suspend the rules, in order to consider Mr. Hillyer's vote to change the time of the annual meeting of Congress, and was decided in the affirmative—yeas 115, nays 57.

Mr. Hillyer addressed the House on the subject. incomplete of fishing by a parallel of latitude above these waters! In this way, the South might be relieved from apprehension, and at the same time all important interests in relation to the Fisheries be secured.

But, whatever the details of the Treaty may be, if it honestly embrace the great objects we considerations in the Colonial Legislatures, or selfish views in the Home Government, or objections in our Senate, growing out of a bleareyed sectionalism, or a bigoted devotion to merely local interests, should prevent the consummation of a measure, which should be results have demonstrated the witten of the Slavery. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it has outged to the second of the members of the old Democratic Party with approval of this conduct: but we earnestly invite them to consider whether there is any mode of manifesting their just indignation, in view of these great wrongs, except by repudiating the present National Administration, and the Political Leaders through whose influence these shameful results have been accomplished. At all events, it cannot be doubted that these things demand the promptest intervention of the whole Propries; and not these things only, but many other matters, both of National and State concern.

The time has passed for half-way measures in repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it has outged the people, and now seeks by a hold raged the people, and now seeks, by a bold and brilliant foreign policy, although that may involve war, to allay their retributive indignation, by inflaming their patriotism, national pride, and lust of territorial aggrand-

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Friday, June 16, 1854.

Mr. Hamlin called for the orders of the day, and the Senate proceeded to take up the bills on the private calendar.

The first bill was to renew the patent of Hi-

ram Moore and John Hascall, for a harvesting machine. Mr. Walker addressed the Senate in earnest

opposition to the bill.

Mr. Stuart briefly replied, and Mr. Douglas opposed the bill. It was then rejected—yeas 13, nays 22. The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to authorize the coinage of gold pieces of the value, respectively, of ten eagles and five eagles, and for other purposes; and the same was considered, and passed—yeas 29, nays 13.

House of Representatives, June 16, 1854. The bill to increase the rates of postage was

Mr. Haven moved to strike out so much o

postage.

Mr. Olds opposed the project of Mr. Gerrit
Smith, of carrying the mail by means of private enterprise, and said that a Government monopoly was less objectionable than a private monopoly. He also said that \$600,000 could monopoly. He also said that \$600,000 could be saved to the Government by bringing the railroad companies to reasonable terms.

The vote on the amendment of Mr. Gerrit
Smith, abolishing the Department at the end of two years, was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Haven, restricting the franking privilege, and charging the postage on documents to the Treasury, and to the contingent fund of the two Houses of Congress, was then taken up.

Mr. Benson proposed so to amend the amendment as to repeal the franking privilege, without requiring the Government to pay the postage on documents mailed by members.

Objection was made.

Mr. Etheridge moved to lay the bill on the table; which was decided, by tellers in the

bill upon the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, and the result was—yeas

House of Representatives, June 17, 1854.

Two private bills were passed. On motion of Mr. Lane, of Oregon, Territo rial business, reported from the Committee of the Whole, was taken up.

A bill to regulate the salaries of the Execu-tive and Judicial efficers of the several Terri-

tories was passed.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act t

actual settlers therein, and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. Henn, (at the request of the Committee on Public Lands) proposed an amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to Kansas and Nebraska; which was adopted, and the bill was passed.

A bill to amend the act approved Sept. 27, 1852, to create the office of Surveyor General of Public Lands in Oregon, &c., and also the act amendatory thereof, approved Feb. 19, 1853, was passed.

A bill to establish the office of Surveyor General of Utah, to grant donations to actual

General of Utah, to grant donations to actual settlers, and for other purposes, was taken up. Mr. Disney moved to amend this bill so as to make it conform in all particulars to the bill elating to Oregon.
[This bill was adversely reported upon by

[This bill was adversely reported upon by the Committee of the Whole, on account of its objection to polygamy in Utah.]
Objection being made by Mr. Cobb, the bill was set aside.
A bill to extend the right of pre-emption over unsurveyed lands in Minnesota, and for other purposes, was passed.
A bill authorizing the President to cause to be surveyed the tract of land in Minnesota belonging to the half-breeds, and for other

be surveyed the tract of land in Minnesota belonging to the half-breeds, and for other purposes, was passed.

A bill to provide for the construction of the military road from Myrtle creek to Scotteburg, in Oregon, was passed.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to settle the expenses of the Rogue River Indian war was passed.

A bill to provide for the continuation of military roads in the Territory of Utah was passed.

### For the National Era THE HEBREW EXILES.

BY REV. WAREHAM WALKER. Where Babel's ruined bulwark Its formless wreck uprears, We sat beside the rushing flood, And swalled it with our tears:

The murmur of its wave was lost In a wilder burst of woes, While the lovely scenes of Solyma In dark remembrance rose. They hade us swell the anthem Of praise we loved before;

But how should Zion's exiles sing Upon a foreign shore? Deep sorrow dwelt in every eye, And mute was every tongue; And, mouldering on the willow trees The harps of Judah hung.

Salem, if I forget thee, Thou fair devoted land, Let silence seal my lips for aye, And palsy chain my hand : If joyous it shall be, Or, while thy gates are desolate, Throb high, and not for thee.

Thy fall, the sons of Edom Beheld with envious joy; "Raze, raze to earth her walls," they cried, " Her sacred fane destroy : The mountain's crest is Edom's nest The rock his strong defence;

But, stronger still, Jehovah's arm Shall pluck the boaster thence. And then, our ruthless spoiler, Imperial Babylon,
Thy day of doom is near to come, Thy ruin hastens on; The frowning heaven hath o'er thee given

The red and wrathful sign :

And all our wrongs shall be avenged,

### Proud foe, on thee and thine ! ITEMS.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES .- Twenty-three negrocs. rom Grant county, Ky., are reported to have made their escape on Tuesday night. They descended the Licking river in disguise, and crossed the Ohio below Cincinnati, and immediately set cut for Canada.

were arrested in the suburbs of Cincinnati or Wednesday night, including four men, two women, and three children. They are said to resent a deplorable sight. One of the men was over sixty years of age.

The great fire occurred the other night at Worcester, and not at Boston, as our des-CONNECTICUT. - The Maine Liquor Law passed both branches of the Legislature yester-

lay. In the Senate the vote was 13 to 1. The steamer Cahawba, from Mobile and Havana, arrived at New York yesterday, with ates to the 12th inst.

The report by the steamer Isabel, of an outreak at Matanzas, is untrue. The black solliers are hard to discipline. The Spanish sailors are so scarce that the Government was impressing boatmen into the

Queen's service. The vellow fever was prevailing among foreigners to a considerable extent. There were ome cases of cholera.

Mr. Chastain, of Georgia, said in his

owa, who voted for the Nebraska bill, has een laid on the shelf by his party at home. T. R. Westbrook, of New York, who oted for the Nebraska bill, has been appoint-

ed United States District Attorney.

John P. Hale will speak at a mass meeting of Anti-Slavery men, in East Livernore, Me, on the 4th of July. He will be present at the Free Damocratic State Convenon, at Lewiston, on the 5th.

Resolves have been introduced into the Rhode Island Legislature, asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill, and disapproving of

week, there were about fifty deaths from cholera. In Boston, on Friday, Capt. John H. Titcomb, and three others, died of cholera. We hear of the disease also in Reading, Mass. A letter from Boston, dated the 15th, says:

letter from Boston, dated the 15th, says:

"Within ten days there have been, perhaps, thirty cases of cholera in this city, in Woburn, Reading, and other places, and half that number may have died.

"A good many deaths from cholera are reported in Kentucky, in Maryaville, in Spencer, and Washington counties. Also, in Bedford, Tennassee.

Moving.—Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigsill hold Conventions on the 13th of July the anniversary of the passage of the Odd nance of 1787—to consider the Nebraska bil and Compromises with Slavery in general. NEW YORK, JUNE 17 .- There were fifty

three deaths from cholera during the week ending this day. The Board of Health will meet on Monday, to take action on the subject of the city's health. CONCORD, JUNE 19 .- It is asserted, by the

who profess to be properly posted up, that Mr. Morrison has refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the Senatorship.

Owing to the introduction of the temperance question into the Legislature, the sessiom promises to be an unusually protracted one. POTTSVILLE, PA. JUNE 19.—A number of Irishmen, connected with the mines, who had been drinking very freely on Saturday night, got into a fight, which soon terminated in a

general riot.

A man named Thos. Keen was stabbed in this affray. He died almost instantly. A num-ber of men were seriously wounded. Several of the rioters were arrested, and promptly lodged in jail.

lodged in jail.

The origin of the fight had nothing to do with Know Nothingism, or any other political or religious organisation.

On the same night, two murders were committed in other parts of Schuylkill county The particulars, or the names of the victims

of water in the channel of the river this morning; at Pittsburgh, five feet. A California paper says the price of cam phene is "eternal vigilance" and \$3.50 per gallon.

WHEELING, JUNE 19 .- Five feet four inches

Markets.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 19.—Flour—the market continues dull; we quote Howard Street at \$8.44; City Mills is nominally held at \$8.00 Wheat—holders are asking for white \$1.90 \$1.95; red \$1.80 a \$1.85. \$1.95; red \$1.80 a \$1.85. Corn—sales of 18,000 bushels of white at 77 a 79 cents; mixed at 70 cents. Rye is stationary at previous quotations. Whiskey—in barrels, 271/2 cents. Butter—in kegs, 11 a 14 cents; in rolls, 15 a

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19.—Breadstuffs dull Flour, at \$8.87. Wheat—red, \$2.05; white \$2.15. Corn, 80 to 82 cents. Oats, 60 cents, Provisions and groceries dull.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19 .- Flour sales of 4 000 \$8.50 a \$8.81. Wheat-in slight request: sales of 6,000 bushels red, at \$1 80 a \$1.90; Genesee is held at \$2.40. Corn—sales of 30,000 bushels mixed, at 79 cents; yellow, 82 a 85 cents. Rye, \$1.18. Oats, 60 cents. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, \$13. Cotton firm, at Saturday's prices. No change in the stock market for the better. Money continues in active demand.

# RIGHT SENTIMENTS FROM A CONSERVATIVE

NEW ALBANY, June 12, 1854.

Cuba speech, the other day, that, if nothing else would do, he would 'go for an undisguised, open war, for taking Cuba by force of arms." The Union, in publishing this speech, said—"His positions will be heartly respondent on the begins to see that their fluxey make the keepers tremble. They begin to see that their fluxey meshes will not confine him; and, oh! what an effort the members of Congress seem indisposed to do any business since the passage of the Nebraska bill. The anaconda, after swallowing such a monster as the Nebraska bill, is inert, and lies at the mercy of his destroyers.

The Union, in publishing this speech, said—"His positions will be heartly respondent to by the country." Not affirmatively, perhaps.

They begin to see that their fluxesy meshes will not confine him; and, oh! what an effort they will make to fence him in with bars of iron—but truth is mighty. Yours, Albanian.

Bloomington, Indiana, June 6, 1854.

We see in the Era Mr. Dunham's course on the Nebraska bill. He must have been aware of the opposition of the people here to the swinding of the people here to the swinding of the country be recalled, it might be difficult to show why the separation chould continue. Would a repeal of the Declaration of Independence throw them back again into a state of colonial dependence upon Great Britain? Here is a grave legal question. The guardians of legalized American Slavery would not relieve the mid at the most of colonial dependence throw them back again into a state of colonial dependence upon Great Britain? Here is a grave legal question. The guardians of legalized American Slavery would not relieve the post of Independence throw them bed a state of colonial dependence of Independence throw them bed a state of colonial dependence of Independence throw them bed a state of colonial dependence upon Great Britain? Here is a grave legal question. The guardians of legalized American Slavery would not relieve the post of Independence throw the mid of Independence of Independence of Independence of

the sense of the meeting was taken on the Ne-braska bill as it passed the Senate, and it was voted down by a large majority. We think, when the people weigh him in the balance next October, he will be found wanting.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 9, 1854. Dr. Balley: Being interested in statistics, I suggest to you, who can judge of its feasibility and value, the following plan:

Watch or cause to be watched the "appoint-

Watch or cause to be watched the "appointments by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," as long as necessary, and therefrom concoct and publish a table of the voters' names, in Congress, for the Nebraska villany, with the appointment given in payment of each vote, opposite.

Yours, as a friend and subscriber, and as a Free Democrat.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Bra.

against the inalienable right of man to liberty, they deny their own foundation, their own organic structure and existence, and consequently the vitality and authority of their own legislative acts! An enactment of Slavery by such Government must be invalid, from the very nature of the case. If you say it is valid, you say it overturns the Government; and what becomes of the validity of its acts, then? Slave law, if it be valid, overturns the theory of inalienable human rights. But when this theory is overturned, our National and State Governments, which are founded upon it, are overturnments, which are founded upon it, are overturn-

ed. Admitting the presibility of legalizing Slavery, (which I have at present admitted, for the argument's sake) it is not resulted. amounts to the same thing. Our American Governments, originated and founded as they are upon man's inalienable right to exemption from Slavery, cannot call upon its own courts and Executive officers to enforce laws that enslave men; and, consequently, they cannot enact any slave laws that shall be valid. They are estopped by their own organic act and

that term.
Without denying, therefore, for the present, Without denying, therefore, for the present, the possibility of legalizing Slavery in some way, I repeat the affirmation that it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by a Government that solemnly disclaims its own right of doing it; it cannot be done by the Maion and predictions of the feeling to concede no more to the Slave Power. I am not solemn and requisite the feeling to concede no more to the Slave Power. I am not solemn and requisite the feeling to concede no more to the Slave Power. I am not solemn and requisite the feeling to concede no more feelful death. A thoughtful acceptance of his lot was the steady habt of his mind. Even the feeling to concede no more feelful death. A thoughtful acce

ration be not binding.

If our fathers intended to establish or to retain such an institution as SLAVERY, they should have done one thing, which they did not do—and they should have omitted one thing that they did. Into their Declaration of Independence they should have incorporated an express legalization of Slavery, defining very clearly and unmistakably who were slaves—and they should have refrained from incorporating into it any declaration of man's inaminable right to Liberty—to exemption from

To the Editor of the National Era:

in your last items of find the Goldwing:

"Indiana.—The Lasflyette Courier, Madian of Courier, Princette Clarice, and New All.

at a bary Lefger, (all Democratic organs) are discussed in the Courier product of the product of the visco played on the product of the product of the product of the course o

foundation of our State and National Governments?"

Any person who can answer this question, will probably be able to answer the other inquiry, and tell us when, where, how, and by whom, American Slavery has been legalized.

With a view to both these inquiries, we will pursue the political history of our country, confirm our attention for the present to the confining our attention, for the present, to the period extending from the Declaration, in 1776, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in

1789.
Was there any repudiation or repeal of the Declaration within that period? Did it, within that period, cease to be the fundamental organic law of our State and National Governments? Was anything attempted or done, during that period, for legalizing American States

Hamburg, Pa, June 13, 1854.

Please send me the National Era for a twelvemonth, the \$2 payment being enclosed. I want to find out whether these Catilines are ever going to stop "abusing our patience."

James Worrall, Democrat,
Who was taught early to believe that the name of his party meant (at least, conveyed a confused idea of) Liberty, and does not want to be undeceived, and won't be, if he can help it.

Thomas H. Benton.—Time, with its soothing influences, wears out prejudice. Colonel Benton has conquered and subdued an army of enamies. He stands up in Congress, where he has stood for thirty years, "solitary and alone," the only survivor of a Senate of giants. And he stands there without any impeachment of his honor or integrity. He stands there, on a great national question, among the ablest and truest champions of justice and freedom.

Albany Evening Journal.

Hamburg, Pa, June 13, 1854.

The Articles of Confederation were formed in 1778. Until then, the Declaration of Inde-pendence was the only Constitutions by the several States.

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The Articles of Confederation of Inde-pendence was the only Constitution of the United States. Whether the Articles of Confederation were formed in 1778. Until then, the Declaration of Inde-pendence was the only Constitution of the United States.

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The Articles of Confederation of index on the only Constitution of Index on 1778. Until then, the Declaration of constitutions by the several States.

The Arti

of Confederation, there could have been no legalz d Slavery, during that period, unless the Sate Constitutions were of a different obaracter, and overrulad or displaced thom. William Goodell.

For the Sixtenal Bra.

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY
LETTER XV

AND THE ABILILASS OF CONFIDERATION.

To the Friends of American Liberty.

The question is still before us, when, wherehow, and by whom, was american Slavery to search to the state of the control of the property of the control of the co

apprehension. In a letter to an absent brother, dated before his confinement, he said: "I now feel that an epoch is soon to arrive, that will cut me off from the living, or restore me the argument's sake,) it is not possible for a Government to legalize Slavery, so long as it claims to be based upon man's unalienable right to liberty; in other words, so long as it design its arm sight to long to the same sight to long to the same sight arm sight to long to the same sight to long the same sight to long to the same sight to be same sight to be same sight to long to the same sight to long t Government to legalize Slavery, so long as it claims to be based upon man's unalienable right to liberty; in other words, so long as it denies its own right to legalize Slavery, which amounts to the same thing. Our American messenger. My constant care has been to be able to meet it prepared, that my last breath may sustain a conscience free from remorse."

In his journal, which is a record of his habitual thoughtfulness, under a date three days before his disease, after remarking the threatening symptoms of his condition, he saye: "I have been thoughtful, and am resigned."

structure from doing or attempting any such thing. Any such act must be unconstitutional in the highest and strongest possible use of the tarm.

have been thoughtful, and am resigned."

Those who were most intimate with him, and were most capable of knowing him, will understand how full of meaning these modest words arc. They speak the gentle strength of his heart; alike free from audacity and feeble-

Commencement of the Second Quarter of a Century!

Something Very Fine!

THE CREE DS OF THE AND CHESS.

THIS Book contents the Articles of Faith of the principal Churches in the United States, compiled from the authorized editions, by Rev. L. D. Davis. Any person can receive the work, free of expense, by enclosing by mail, post paid, 50 cents, to the subscriber, at Cortland, Cortland co., New York June 19.

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May 28.

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"THE WEST HAS NO LITERATURE!" GENIUS OF THE WEST, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

COATES-KINNEY, HOWARD DURHAM, Editors. THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE GENIUS OF THE WEST commences with the July number, 854. This Periodical was established for the purpose of encouraging and introducing to the public

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"The West has no literature," was remarked by a prominent epeaker in a public assembly, not a long time since. The West has a literature—a literature of her own—fresh, bold, vigorous, and beautiful—not refined into stupidity, not degenerated into obscenity—but looming up like her own mountairs, fertile as her rich soil, attractive as her blooming prairies. It has been the object of the Genius to gather in the choicest productions of this literature, and to send them forth again, to encourage, to please, and to instruct. It is not surprising that the public have regarded this object with extraordinary favor—a favor which is evidenced by the remarkable success of the Genius of the West. It has elicited the attention and admiration of cultivated minds in all parts of the country. From South Carolina, from New England, from Oregon, from every quarter where it has become known, there come eager calls for the Genius, accompanied with words of such enthusiastic commendation, as may well excite in the editors, as well as contributors, feelings of pride and pleasure.

On the heels of this success, Mr. Durham, the projector of this enterprise, is enabled to announce, for the forthcoming volvme, ORIGINAL WESTERN LITERATURE

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

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I have used this machine in my mill for nearly convices manths, to dress both the face, and the far.

NEW VOLUME OF GODEY'S L. DA'S BOOK.
Commencement of the Second Quarter of a Century!

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THE Joly Number of Gedoy's Lady's Book is published, and containe, as usual, a greater assorthment of articles for Ladier, not only for show, but use, than can be found in any other periodical in the world.

The unrivalled Colored Fashions, to be found in no other publication—Front for a Lady's Cabinet—Children's Dresses.—The Medora and Zulima Mantles.—Embroidery, with Cord.—Insertion for Shirt Fronts—Embroidery, with Cord.—Insertion for Shirt Fronts—Embroidery for Shirts—Braid Patterns.

Head Dresses, Acc.

A Splendid Line Engraving, Noch and the Dove.—Bania Pattern.—Head Dresses, &c.

Gal lantry—Music — A Day at a Ship Yard, with Sagravings—Farm House, with Engravings.—Lite of Columbus.—Godoy's Invaluable and Soasonable Recipes—Confectionary.—Loc Greams and Puddings.

This No. will be sent on receipt of 25 cents.

Terms.

O'Fallon Mills, St. L. mis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854.

This Is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills to the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills to the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills to the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills to the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills to the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills to the last ten months, as Miller, during Michael Miller, during Miller, during Miller, during Miller, during Miller, during Miller

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Ers.

THE NEBRASKA BILL—NO. 4.

MR. DOUGLAS, HIS LETTERS AND SPECHES, CONCLUDED.

If this gentleman, with a gang of confederates, should cut the levee of the Missispipi, and inundate a city, in hopes of getting the "spoils" which might be seized in the distraction and destruction of the inhabitants, he would probably make the following defence:

Douglas. May it please your honor, I did not bring in the water.

Judge. You admit that you out the levee!

Douglas. Yes, your honor, but I didn't touch the water. I never touch cold water. It's a "fundamental principle" with me, "not to interfere with it."

Judge. Prisoner, such quibbling is a contempt of the court. It seems incredible from a person who has occupied the high stations which the people of Illinois have conferred upon you. Do not imagine that it will help you. It aggravates your poinshment.

Douglas. May it please your honor, there is no occasion for the excitement and sgitation which have been got up about this affair. If this is a sovereign State, you have an unquest and level capacity, a salary in the second, a salary in the first capacity, a salary in the second, a salary in the first capacity.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSIOM.

Senate, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

Mr. Weller presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of California, sustaining the principle of the Natoraka bill.

which have been got up about this affair. If this is a sovereign State, you have an unquestionable right to legislate the water out forthwith. If it is a Territory, you have only to wait till you become a State, and then you may ladle it out, or let it stay in, just as the people please, agreeably to "the great fundamental principles of democracy and self-government." I see no ground for this "charge" against me and other honorable gentlemen. We have not troubled the waters—it is those who are paddling in them.

troubled the waters—it is those who are diling in them.

Judge. Let the prisoner be committed, to take his trial at Michaelmas.

And now, who shall say that the "little giant" has not a good right to roar, with his stentorian lungs, throughout all the land, "libels," "falsehood," "fraud," "calumny," against all who ven.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill making a grant of land to the several services of the indigent instentorian lungs, throughout all the land, "libels," "falsehood," "fraud," "calumny," "unpardonable slander," against all who venture, with ever so much modesty, to express the opinion that his bill proposes to let Slavery into Nebraska?

Nebraska?

And, if it does propose this, then, by his own showing, it proposes to violate, not only the Compromise, but also the Constitution and his oath, for he expressly admits that to establish Slavery anywhere would be a breach of both. Where, then, is "the brand of infamy?" Is Where, then, is "the brand of infamy?" Is extend no further. As he understood the reasit on the brow of his friend Burke, or is it, soning of the veto message, he perfectly agreed with the President, but if that message should

be construed as extending further, he would still vote against this bill, because it was un-

Mr. Haver, in compliance with previous no-tice, introduced a resolution to close the de-

bate on the Pacific Railroad bill at two o'clock

On motion of Mr. Houston, a resolution was

THE SOUTHERN PRETENSION. THE SOUTHERN PRETENSION.

Mr. Douglas has expressed no opinion upon
the pretension, set up within a few years by
the slaveholders, that they have "a natural
and inalienable right" to carry their slaves as y whomsoever prescribed, can or shall deprive hem of it. If I mistake not, there were Southand advise their constituents to arm themselves, and march with their property into the Terriand march with their property into the Territories. They did not say whether they would advise their constituents to arm the property; that would have been more interesting. Upon this threat, mainly, an immense business at Union-saving has been transacted by Upperten, Dampschiff, Doughface, Hunker, Corruption, & Co.

This pretension has become so important an element in the Territorial question, that it is to be presumed that a Senator who undertakes to discuss that question, and yet expresses no opinion upon a view of it which has been violently adopted, (it never could be adopted in

which the utmost propriety, and on overwhelming authority, from the peculiarity of the
property, (a peculiarity which has made the
People of the United States, and this under
Southern lead, ordain that traffic therein shall ed piracy, and punished with death.) I will, for the sake of argument, put it on a par with other property, and demand of these chivalrous dogratists whether they are prepared to contend that there is no species of property, which the People, in the exercise through Con-The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (at half-past two o'clock.) and Mr. Walbridge delivered a speech on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

What say you to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (at half-past two o'clock.) and Mr. Walbridge delivered a speech on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

Senate Wednesday.

lemen, "face the music."

What say you to the laws passed from time mmemorial, by the United States and by sep-Mr. Clayton made a personal explanation in relation to an article in the Union newspaper arate States prohibiting the carrying of ardent spirits into their Territories for sale to the Indians? If the People of the United States may prohibit the sale of liquor to the Indians within their Territories, they may go further, and contended that it had been uniform. Mr. Douglas offered a resolution making a joint rule, that, until otherwise ordered, the first session of each future Congress shall terminate on the first Monday of May following its course of the contract prehibit the sale of it to any other man—i. e. exclude it altogether. And is not liquor prop-Some of the Southern States have prohibited

the introduction of wooden clocks—perhaps be-cause they are Yankee notions—although the Constitution says that Congress shall regulate its commencement.

The bill regulating the pay of Deputy Postmasters, which had been returned from the House with sundry amendments, was taken up, the amendments concurred in, and the bill

Constitution says that Congress shall regulate commerce "between the States," and this grant has been construed by the Supreme Court to be exclusive. Still, this power, thus vested in Congress, has been exercised by Virginia and several other slave States. Are not wooden clocks property? Tell us, learned Thebans. All the Southern States have always claimed, and at one time or another bave exercised, the right of prohibiting the introduction of slaves for sale into their respective limits. Virginia did so soon after the Declaration of Independence, and, with three or four exceptions, they all do it now. I suppose they will not turn upon me as the argument pinches, and say that slaves are not property.

If States may do this for themselves, notwithstanding that they have no power to regulate commerce between the States, then, a fortiori, the People of the United States, in Con-

ed—yeas 25, nays 16. Mr. Houston moved to much would Mr. Dixon think his friend Douglas's "boon" is worth, with this restriction? If Congress have this power in respect to slaves introduced for sale, they have it in respect to those introduced for any other purpose; or if the South, the burden is on you.

It will not, I presume, after what has been said, be pretended that what a State may do in the exercise of its limited sovereignty, within

said, be pretended that what a State may do in the exercise of its limited sovereignty, within its territory, the People of the United States

said that he was aware that in no place in this country were speeches listened to with less attention, and in no place did they produce less influence, than in this hall. But, as he did not

yeas 20, nays 26.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of Executive business, and shortly after

Mr. Pearce stated some objections to the bill, and, after some remarks by Mr. Sebastian, in reply, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance of Lieut. M. F. Maury of the gold medal tendered him by the King of Sweden, was taken up, and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting lands to the several States, for the relief of the indigent insane.

Mr. Clayton then argued the constitutionality of the bill, and controverted the arguments of the President.

House of Representatives, June 15, 1854.

The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the consideration of the bill further to amend and modify the Post Office Regulations, &c. Mr. Olds said, if no gentleman wished to address the House, he would move the previous

Mr. Gerrit Smith arose and said that there Mr. Gerrit Smith arose and said that there were two bills before the House, and he would propose an amendment to whichever was before the House for immediate action. He was opposed to both bills as they stood, because they both resembled the present laws. His amendment provided for the abolition of the Post Office Department after two years.

His first objection to these bills was to the retention of the franking privilege. Members of Congress were obliged to attend to more correspondence than they would, if there were no such privileges. He did not think the diffusion of speeches, as at present practiced, essential to the prosperity of the country, though he would not object to the granting of a certain quantity of stamps to each member,

a certain quantity of stamps to each member for the purpose of disseminating a reasonable quantity of such mailable matter. Another objection was, that several rates of

to morrow; but, after some conversation, he withdrew it, and
Mr. McDougall proposed an amendment to the bill, limiting the point of commencement of the Northern route to the same parellel as the postage were centemplated by the bills, based upon distance, rather than upon the difficulties of transportation.

The bill also provides that the General Gov-

ernment should continue to be our mail carrier. He would have the people as free to carry their letters, as to carry anything else. The people are not compelled by the Government to send their money by the mails, and they do not. They regard the expresses as far more safe and reliable.

Mr. Smith said, in conclusion, that he rejicied to see the Post Office Days street become joiced to see the Post Office Department becoming a wreck. He would mend it up for a two

House proposed to increase the rates of post-age; and that the substitute proposed only to require pre-payment. He preferred the subrequire pre-payment. He preferred the substitute, but hoped neither would pass.

The substitute also proposes to pay franked matter out of the contingent fund of Congress.

The revenues of the Department are deficient to the amount of two million dollars. That

deficiency arises in States south of Pennsylva-nia, all being deficient except Louisiana. The excess of income in New York he stated was

through the Southern States were charged to them, though for the benefit of other States.

Mr. Haven said the suggestions had been made by the Postmaster General, upon whom he depended for his facts. The routes have two

he depended for his facts. The routes have ends. Why are there not great excesses at each Mr. Houston said the two ends did collect the excess.

Mr. Haven said that twenty-seven or twenty-

Mr. Haven said that twenty-seven or twentyeight thousand was the excess in Louisiana,
while Now York (not an end of the route) collects an excess of more than a million.

If you increase the postage, it is simply taxing the North to the amount of two millions.
The North is willing to join in the expense,
and pay it out of the general Treasury. The
North might, in mere even-handed justice, ask
the South to make up all the deficiency. Even
Minnesota collects an excess. Michigan is the
only Northern State that falls behindhand.

Mr. Vansant said that twenty-seven or twentymeeting within the same time that was more
orderly, or contained a more respectable body
of earnest, attentive, and intelligent men, belonging to the working class, to the merchants,
and to the several professions, than the gathering last night:

Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Hon. Kingsley S.
Bingham, Stephen Beeh, editor of the Michigan Volksblat, a. German paper published at
Detroit, and Hon. Mr. Chandler, addressed the

Mr. Vansant said that the State is charged in which the number of the route is located.

Thus Maryland is charged with the mail from Baltimore to Wheeling, to Philadelphiaa, to Harrisburg, and to Washington.

Mr. Haven said this statement did not correspond with that of the Postmaster General. He read from the report. He said, that if the statement were so, the converse was also true, and the discrepancy would balance itself.

Mr. Cobb demanded the previous question; which was ordered; when,
On motion of Mr. Houston, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Orr in the chair,) and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the debate on which had been limited to the hour of noon to-day. yeas 27, nays 16.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopt

Havana, May 29, 1854.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from its Clerk, transmitting an estimate of its expenses for the year 1855; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Orr said that, as the debate on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill would terminate to-morrow, and as several gentlemen had prepared speeches, he would move that the House should go into Committee of the Whole; which motion prevailed, and Mr. Orr was called to the chair.

Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, arose, and said that he was aware that in no place in this into battallong the negro exhibition at Belen, the old church property, converted into barracks for artillery, where the formalities of the enrollment of our negro population is going forward. Very little business was done in this line of our "progress" on Saturday, as the Africans did not seem to comprehate the form of organization, and were under the impression that they were to be mixed with the white troops. They have since been attending the negro exhibition at Belen, the old church property, converted into barracks for artillery, where the formalities of the enrollment of our negro population is going forward. Very little business was done in this line of our "progress" on Saturday, as the Africans did not seem to comprehate the form of organization, and were under the impression that they are to be mixed with the white troops. They have since been attending the negro exhibition at Belen, the old church property, converted into the old church property, converted into the old church property, converted into the Belen, the old church property, converted into the our negro population is going forward. Very little business was done in this line of our "progress" on Saturday, as the Africans did not seem to comprehend the form of organization, and were under the impression that they are to be mixed with the white troops. They have since been attending the negro exhibition of the cubin the old church property. HAVANA, May 29, 1854. division, and that they are to have a distinct and separate company organization; but of course, for regimental service, to be thrown into battalions with the whites, in the proportion of four to six, which will make the regimental strength full 1,200 whites and 800 blacks, and of mixed African and Spanish stock, the war complement of our military composition being 2,000 rank and file to a regiment. They declined taking service on Saturday, but they declined taking service on Saturday, but m this Monday there are several hundreds vaiting their turn for enrollment, and to-mor-ow there will be as many more on hand for

a republics of Central America, and 30,000 a European establishments in Africa.

Our private advices from Madrid are far rom being favorable to Mr. Soulé, and far rom representing a quiet political family.

Cor. of N. Y. Daily Times.

Liberty:
"Resolved, That we consider this question paramount to all other political questions now before the country. We believe the time has come when true men of all parties should unite to arrest the further aggressions of the slave

"Resolved, That we believe it right and expedient that a common movement be made to place Pennsylvania in its true prosition on this question, and we here declare our willingaces co-operate with any movement to accomplish

his object.

4 Resolved, That we join in the recommenda tion, already expressed, to hold a STATE MASS CONVENTION, as early as practica-ble, for the purpose of organizing the friends of Freedom, and making their action more effect-

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, to address such of the candidates on the State ticket as have not publicly expressed a full opinion upon this requesting them to state their several opinions upon the questions involved in the Nebraska and Kansas bills, as fully and distinctly as they think proper."

The editor of the People's Journal, Potter county, Pennsylvania, in reply to a suggestion of the Era, says:

"We have done our best to bring abou union of action among the opponents of Slavery, and shall labor to the same end still, alhough the favorable time for such action has gone by. \* \* \* \* \* We hope that all Conventions hereafter called for the nomination of candidates, will be People's Conven-tions, and will embrace all opponents of the extension of Slavery, without regard to their previous political connections. It is madness to divide longer upon abstract ideas, while an oligarchy of slaveholders is revolutionizing the country, and will soon 'crush cut' every semblance of Liberty, unless Northern freemen unite in its defence. Why not call a People's State Convention, to meet in Harrisburgh, in August next, and urge County Conventions all over the State, of like character. If General Larimer, George Darise, John W. Howe, David Wilmot, John M. Reed, John C. Kunkle, or others of like stamp, would call such a Convention, and recommend such County Conventions are should expect to see programmer.

for Senator, should be be a candidate. That gentleman was one of the immortal forty-nine who voted to throw open the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas to Slavery.

The same authority informs us, that at first the

In Detroit, the home of General Cass, who was distressed by the introduction of the Nebraska Bill, but had not the moral courage to oppose it, a vast meeting was held on the evening of the 7th instant, at the Court House, to protest against the Nebraska outrage. The

Detroit Daily Democrat says: "We have witnessed some of the largest gatherings which have been held in the City Hall for the past three years, and with the ex-ception of one, and that, the meeting in response the call to consider the school question city reforms, we have seen none that was larger in number or occupied the hall more fully than the one last night; neither have we seen any

meeting, and their speeches were received with great applause; after which, a series of pungent resolutions was adopted, among them the fol-

lowing: "Resolved, That we hereby tender our heart felt thanks to the member of Congress from this State who in good faith resisted this viola-tion of plighted faith and gross outrage upon

tion of plighted faith and gross outrage upon liberty and rights.

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, and those of our Representatives who gave to this measure their support, have grossly misrepresented the wishes and betroyed the interests of their constituents. Placed in circumstances where they might have struck a signal blow for liberty and rights, they have shown themselves unworthy of their high positions, have forfeited the confidence of the people, and exchanged enduring honor for the paltry fruits We hope that the State Mass Convention

which was called some time since by the Central Committee of Independent Democrats, to ake measures against the consummation of at Kalamazoo on the 21st instant, now that the Bill has parsed, will concert some plan to secure such a movement as the friends of Freedom have initiated in Ohio. Michigan can surely be placed on the right side, for a healthful feeling pervades the masses of her people.

The following items were telegraphed from

this city yesterday:

"The appointments for the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas are ready, and will probably come before the Senate to-morrow.

"The House will conour in the Senate resoution for a recess from July 17th to October

priation bills and the Homestead bill, before the recess.

"The supposition that the difficulty with Spain is likely to be settled amicably, prover fallacious. From the most reliable source, is appears that the Black Warrior affair remains the bone of contention to favor the Administration's ulterior designs upon Cuba. The Exocutive is feeling the pulses in the Senate and House, to see how far Congress can be relied on. Mr. Soulé is encouraged in his demand upon Spain, while the latter, sustained by France, refuses all concessions, and is preparing for the emergency."

Boston Commonwealth.
Well, what of that? General Pierce never stood in greater need of such a defender than since he undertook to become the defender of

bring about the proper result. Let us not hasten that time.

If Spain, however, should attempt to lay that Island waste, we should be compelled to lay our hands upon her, and to annex that Island. Spain may attempt to set the claves at liberty, to deprive us of enjoying that possession; and England and France may encourage her in this. If so, then the issue would be before us.

Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, urged the propriety of an appropriation to construct the water works in this District, as a measure of national importance and comfort, and of safety to the archives of the Government. He indicated his intention of proposing an amendment at the proper period.

\*\*The People In Motion in Pennsylvania.\*\*

We notice in the like case—the Papal States and Spain. In neither of these countries are Protestants suffered to perform the rites of Christian burial over their dead in open day or in large cities. The Protestant dead in open day or in large cities. The Protestant at Madrid; and at Rome, the only Protestant at Madrid; and at Rome, the only Protestant of the new consolidated city of Philadelphia, with more than the customary honors. The occasion was seized upon by his partisans as well as the friends of consolidation, as the occasion for a public rejoicing. Independence Square, as well as the streets leading to it, were pretty well crowded with men, women, and children. What with the waving of flags, the firing of cannon, and the occasional oheers of the multitude, the whole scene presented a most animated appearance.

The new Mayor's speech was well delivered and well received. He was frequently intermediate time.

The People in Motion in Pennsylvania.

We notice in the Laporte Democrat, of Pennsylvania, a Bigler paper, the report of the proceedings of citizens of Sullivan County, in Convention assembled, to consider the question in Julius Rockwell, Senator from Massachusette, appointed by the Governor of that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Edward Everett.

Mr. Rockwell appeared, and was sworn.

The Senate took up the bill providing for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to lands owned by them in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and to provide for their support and civilization.

Mr. Pearce stated some objections to the bill, and, after some remarks by Mr. Sebastian, in The Conveitteen Vice Pensidents, and the occasional cheers of the multitude, the whole scene presented a most animated appearance.

The new Mayor's speech was well delivared and well received. He was frequently interrupted in many passages by the cheers of the multitude, the whole scene presented a most animated appearance.

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The new Mayor's speech was well delivared and well received. He was frequently interrupted in the Nebraska Bill. Riohard Bedford presided; fourteen Vice Presidents, and well received. He was frequently interrupted in the Nebraska Bill. Riohard Bedford presided; fourteen Vice Presidents, and well received. He was frequently interrupted in many passages by the cheers of the multitude, the whole scene presented a most a

moral integrity of the man."

The Committee on Resolutions made their report, from which we extract the following, in relation to the great question of Slavery and

THE FUGITIVE LAW.—We see it stated that at Milwaukie, on the 6th instant, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin de clared the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitution The case was an application of the writ of habeas corpus, to release one of the persons charged with participating in the recoue of a fugitive from St. Louis, not long since. The court ordered his release. The United States marshal it is said, will not obey the order of the Judge.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 12 .- The Vera Cruz steamer has arrived, with city of Mexico dates of the 5th. It was rumored that Santa Anna had rejected the Gadsden treaty, and returned with amendments.

Great preparations were making to cole-

orate Santa Anna's birthday on the 13th, when t was rumored, he would proclaim himself Em Nothing further had transpired regarding

Alvarez.

Mr. Gadsden arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, and was received with unusual attention. He immediately proceeded to the capital. The British ship Challenge arrived at Guayamas on the 24th ult., from San Francisco, with 380 troops, mostly French, recently en-listed in San Francisco by the Mexican consul. Much excitement existed at Guayamas, be-cause the captain of the British brig Dido had released three prisoners of Walker's expedition, who were on board the British ship Ethebert, and being transported, under a Mexican guard,

Representatives to-day refused to lay the anti-Nebraska resolutions on the table, by a vote of 158 to 147-four Democrats and one Whig being absent. ol Eastman (Webster Whig) and George

K. Morrison (anti-Nebraska Democrat) are the most prominent coalition candidates for the U NEGRO SOLDIERS -The enrollment of n

Negro Soldiers.—The enrollment of negro troops in Cuba is a fruitful topic for the Havana correspondents of the New York and or others of like stamp, would call such a Convention, and recommend such County Conventions, we should expect to see poor Hunker-ridden Pennsylvania redeemed from its degrated position at once."

By the way, we hear it stated, that the Demoratic Convention of Mr. Dawson's district between the proportion of these troops. The last statement on the subject is one we find in the opinion upon a view of it which has been violently adopted, (is nover could be adopted in any other manner.) by nearly the entire South, must be pressumed to assent to it; it would be so very knavish for him to conceal his dissent. More than this, both he and Mr. Cass recognise it as a fact, and urge it as an inducement for the free States to yield. Practically, therefore, they advocate the impudent dogme, and assist to enforce it.

The resolutions were then laid upon the years' cruise, and then let it person, and so were then laid upon the table—yeas 101, nays 32.

The Housetock up the House bill regulating fine the Government a little closer to its legit imate line of duty.

Mr. Chandler concurred in many of the vary expressed by Mr. Smith; but they led him to a different conclusion.

This debate involved the question of the dominished postage, of the late increase of compensation to the Postmasters, and of the contemplated increase of postage, to meet the contemplated increase of the Department.

The Bout to ke Government a little closer to its legit imate line of duty.

Mr. Chandler concurred in many of the view expressed of Mr. Dawson's district the approach to the move and that the Demoration of Mr. Dawson's district has passed resolutions condemning the Nebrase has passed resolutions of the Round in the Havana correspondence of the New York Daily Times, which is generally reliable. That has been to the Government a

negroes declined entering the service; but it becoming known that their refusal would draw upon them the anger of the Government, they came forward for enrollment. The officers of these African soldiers are to be white natives f Spain, experienced commanders, and able instruct and manage their men. vary as to the result of this movement. Some believe that the present effort is but the begin-ning of a more general introduction of negro troops into the Spanish service on the island, and they express the opinion that the policy will prove offensive to the Creole population, and eventuate in an outbreak. Others see in it only an effectual plan to frustrate the schemes of annexation to or conquest by the United States, by putting it always within reach of the Spanish Government to suppress an out-break of the Creoles. The correspondent of the Times, having conversed with an old negro possessed of much influence among his people, is inclined to believe that, once armed, drilled, and in sufficient force, they will be on the watch

to strike for their own interests. CHOLERA AND SMALL POX IN NEW YORK.

The New York Post of Monday says: "By a report which appears in another col umn, our readers are appears in another col-umn, our readers are apprised of the preva-lence of two alarming epidemics, the cholera and the small pox, at the Quarantine on Stat-en Island, and that the collector of the port has been constrained, by the pressing representations of the Board of Health, to give up sentations of the Board of Health, to give up two large warehouses belonging to the Gener-al Government, for the accommodation of the sick. It is also pretty well ascertained that the cholera has prevailed, to a greater or less extent, for more than a fortnight, in the heart of our city, and an impression prevails that it is on

for more than a fortnight, in the heart of our city, and an impression prevails that it is on the increase."

Wisconsin.—The Milwaukie Free Democrat publishes a call for all men opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Extension of Slavery, and the Rule of the Slave Power, to meet at Madison, Thursday, July 13, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the Future Encroachments of the Slave Power, to Repeal all Compromises in favor of Slavery, and to establish the Principle of Freedom as the Rule of the State and National Governments. The time has come, it tional Governments. The time has come, it says, for the union of all Free Men for the cake of Freedom. There is but one alternative-we must unite and be free, or divide and be enslaved by the prætorian bands of the Slaveholders and their Nebraska allies. There is but one sentiment, the Democra

says, pervading the mass of the people, and that is, that we must bury all past political differences, and unite to maintain our liberties and put an end to the domination of Slavery. The same call is published in other Wisco

ein papers, of all parties. BOSTON, JUNE 15 .- One of the most destru

BOSTON, JUNE 15.—One of the most destruc-tive fires which ever visited Boston courred last evening. Merrifield's building, with 20 adjoining buildings—the whole covering a space of four acres—were totally consumed. By this terrible calamity, upwards of 1,500 workmen have been thrown out of employment. It is believed that the total loss will exceed \$500,000

\$500,000.

The report that several persons lost their The report that several persons lost their lives, proved, on investigation, to be untrue. An immense crowd filled the streets which led to the scene of conflagration, and the most intense excitement prevailed. Gov. Washburn and other prominent citizens worked faithfully at the engines.

A meeting of the citizens of Boston was held in Fancuil Hall this morning, and suitable measures adopted to secure relief for the families of the workmea who have thus been so suddenly thrown out of employment.

out.
The following are the names of the principal sufferers: Williams, Rich & Co., Samuel Flagg & Co., C. Hovey & Co., Howard & Davis, Allen & Thurber, Dwight & Fester, A. Johnson & Co., Edward Livermore, Daniel Painter, Cyrus f Ellis, B. & B. C. Brown, C. E. Wilson, S. G. Reed, and Isaac Davis.

tive Convention elected the State officers yesterday. John L. Hadley (Dem.) was chosen Secretary of State, by sixteen majority. W. Harman (Dem.) was chosen State Treasurer.

Harman (Dem.) was chosen State Printer. Mr.

There was no choice of State Printer. Mr.

Butterfield, of the Concord Patriot, stood the copies for \$4, twenty-five copies for \$20.

twenty-five copies for twenty dollars—all to one address.

Baltimore, June 15.—Captain Hopkins, of the schooner Kent, arrived here this morning, from Rio Janeiro. The captain reports that, on the 26th of May, in lat 21 deg. 35 min, long. 38 deg. 20 min, he fell in with the wreek of the English ship Bella, bound from Rio for New York. Captain H. supposes, irom the appearances of the wreek, that all on board must have met with a watery grave. The Bella cleared from Rio, with a cargo of 4,300 bags of coffee, and 900 logs of logwood. It is believed that she had but few passengers on board. She had a crew of about twelve men.

twenty-five copies for twenty dollars—all to one address.

Gratuities, or premiums, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-five thousand subscribers, vis:

A beautiful Villa Residence in Westchester county, one hour from New York—dwelling, stable, cuthouses, gardener's lodge, &c., in the Italian style of architecture

An unique and very pretty Cottage Residence in the same locality, with a large garden plot, outhouses, to, complete and approved tase.

[These will be purchased of the subscribers to whom they may be awarded, for cash, at those prices.]

A Perpetual Loan, without security or interest

A Perpetual Loan, without security or interest

\*\*Baltimore, June 15—A destructive fire broke out this morning, on Mill street, Long Wharf. The firemen promptly repaired to the scene of confligration, but before the flames could be subdued, nine warehouses were destroyed. Lose estimated at upwards of \$50,000. Amount of insurance not ascertained.

Twenty-one slaves in the vicinity of Falmouth, Kentucky, escaped on Sunday, and made toward Canada, on the underground railroad.

\*\*A Perpetual Loan, without security or interest torse. A fine gold surgeries fine Rold Watch, warranted a perfect time-keeper a "Jules Gurgensen" fine Gold Watch, warranted a perfect time-keeper a fine gold superior high-finish Watch. A fine gold elegant do. do. A fine gold elegant do. do. Sine gold Lodies' Buamed do. 5 fine gold Lodies' Enamed do. 6 fine gold Lodies' Ena

### GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify n this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL-MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE in stantan cously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Btack or glossy Broson, which is permanent-does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which An elegant do. do. will compare with it. We would advise all who have A superior do. do. - An excellent do. do. gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails .- Boston Post. Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers

in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. STRAYED OR STOLEN!

O<sup>N</sup> Tuesday night, May 23d, from the premises of Henry Powell, in Mantua, six two year old Steers. One large, rough-made steer, grayish col-with short tail and cars, and long claws on the hi

WOUR MONEY

I WILL return, if you don't got one dollar's worth, at least. Also, the best of references can be given, if required.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR, post paid, to M. J. COOK, Crawfordsville, Indiana, buys my new copyright edition, containing a selection of the most of the following "WAYS TO MAKE MONEY." &c. L. M. E. Cook's "All and More Together," Waston's 25, Bowman's 33, Weston's 56, L. F. Dow's 76, Biglow's 77, Ned tion, containing a selection of the most of the following "Ways To Make Money," &c.: L. M. E. Cook's "All and More Together," Waston's 25, Bowman's 33, Weston's 56, L. F. Dow's 76, Biglow's 77, Ned Dow's 100, the famous 110, 124 Long & Co.'s, Stevens's, Short & Co.'s, Duval's, Goe & Co's, &c., &c. Several of these are advertised to sell from \$5 to \$75 each, and to yield from \$3 to \$8, from \$5 to \$10, and from \$6 to \$12, per day; and from 200 to 500, and even to 1,000 per cent.—honest and easy profits, with small capital. Both sexes, and all capacities, and especially students and young men, furnished with employment.

You may think this is all humbug; yet, bating all exaggeration, the simple information alone is worth

You may think this is all humbug; yet, bating all exaggeration, the simple information alone is worth more than the price of the book to every man and woman in the land. And, besides, I will do as I said at first. I will also send, gratis, to all purchasers of the above, who request it, A FINE OHANCE—instructions in a new, easy, and honest business, that yields enormous profits, with small capital.

IP Two copies, gratis, to these who will secure, in any weekly paper, one dollar's worth of insertions of the above and this notice, together with a commendatory editorial notice thereof. I will send the two copies on my receiving the paper publishing the advertisement.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Stock Farm, of 160 acres, with dwelling, orchard, spring, &c., all seeded in grass or grain, near to Bloomington, Indiana, the seat of Indiana University, of two Female Collegos, and other schools. Terms easy. Also, 12 miles west of this, a good Mill Seat, with abundant water, good timber, numerous customers, and a poor mill, feebly grinding and sawing now. This I will either sell or let on shares, to a man competent to erect a good mill—a rare opening for skill, with small capital. Address me at Bloomington, Indiana.

M. M. CAMPBELL.

June 12.

GEORGE W. JULIAN. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Centreville,

WILL attend to the securing and collecting of claims, and all other business intrusted to his care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry, Union, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal Dec. 22. Z. C. ROBBINS.

Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigorously prosecute.

Also, superintend the taking of testimony to be used in conflicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cesses of litigation on the subject of patents, he will prepare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

He will also give opinions and advice as to the value and validity of patents, and may be consulted in cases of infringements of patents, and all other matters pertaining to the patent laws and practice in the United States and Europe.

Also, prepare caveais, assignments, and all other papers required for securing or transferring patent property.

papers required for securing or transferring patent property.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the medels and records in the Patent Office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library," he flatters himself that he can in all cases give perfect satisfaction to those who may place business in his hands.

March 29—sow

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

BARD & WILSON.

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every description, respectfully call the attention of the public and Pen Doslers to their recently patented "ANGULAR NIE" Gold Pens. These pens are pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any other now extant. For sale at the manufactory, northeast corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphis.

Jan. 21.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Legislaive Convention elected the State officers yeserdey. John L. Hadley (Dem.) was chosen

A Choice Periodical for One Dollar a Year is
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FREE GIFIS FOR THE PEOPLE! Twenty-five Thousand Dollars in Premiums! A Handrome Gratuity may now be obtained by oub-

Butterfield, of the Concord Patriot, stood the highest.

FATAL Explosion.—A boiler exploded on Tuesday, at Stephen Taylor's findory, on Brighton street, Boston, by which six persons were badly soalded, two of whom died yesterday morning. The building was considerably shattered.

The Fugitive Slave Law.—It is said that the grounds on which the Judge at Milwaukie declares the case unconstitutional, are the following:

"1. Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on the subject of reclaiming fugitive slaves;

"2. Nor to clothe Court Commissioners with the power to determine the liberties of the poople; and "3. Because this act denies the right of trial by jury."

Judge Smith, of Wisconsin, who has just decided the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, is reported to be a leading Democrat.

A monthly Parlor Journal. One Dollar a year, five copies for \$2.0.

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Office, 434 threadays; exception is the throat and lungs. The excited in learning and to the wants and tastes of all classes, yet the birst for mental recreation and intelligence, which is a the surprise of the birst for mental recreation and intelligence, which is an intelligence, which is an intelligence, which is the surprise of the birst for mental recreation and intelligence, which is an intelligence, which is an intelligence, which is the surprise of the birst in one of the third the birst intelligence, which is a the librar for mental recreation and intelligence, which is an intelligence, which is a the librar for mental recreation and intelligence, which is the third the mid the grade of the librar intelligence, which is the their standay of the librar intelligence, which is the their standay of the librar intelligence, which is the librar intelligence,

No. 11 Wall street, New York.] A magnificent Roswood Piano

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ortion may secure one of tasm the nandsome gratuity of \$1,000.

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May 20

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THIS is the title of a small volume of choice Anti-Slavery verses, collected from various sources, and put into one little volume of fifty-four pages, handsome.y printed, and bound in cloth. Publish-ed by BELA MARSH, May 29. No. 9 Franklin street, Boston.

NEW LADIES' FASHION BOOK.

TRANK LESLIE'S Ladies' Gazetts of Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Published on the first of every month, containing all the Newest Fashions in every department of Ladies' and Children's Costume, Jewelry, Ornaments, Furniture, &c. The size is large quarto, being twice the size of the Paris Fashion Books, is printed on superb paper of the finest manufacture, and profusely illustrated with over One Hundred Engrovings; in addition to which, each part will contain a splendid Colored Plats, alone worth more than the price charged for the whole part. Arrangements have been completed in Paris, whereby the Newst Fashions will appear in this work before the Paris Fashion Books are received by the steamer. No. 1 was issued on January Ist, 1854.

A. ARNOI D. PATENT AGENT,

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Specifications, Caveats, Conveyances, and precuring Patents. He attends to all business usually required to be transacted with the Patent Office. Models forwarded by Express, and letters containing a fee of five dollars, are promptly attended to. Persons writing from a distance should give their town, country, and State, legibly.

Refer to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, Hon. C. F. James, and Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senata.

Dec. —6m

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ERONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"Wisdom shall bow down to it, and the great of the earth shall kneet before it."

NEVER could this be said with more truth, than it now applies to this remedy for affections of the throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and nower acknowledge its surremacy, while both the

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CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.
DEAR SIR: The Cherry Pectoral received from
you for the Sultan has been delivered to his Private
Secretary at the palace, and you will doubtless hear
from it in due season. That you were so kird as to
send me, has been given to friends, who have in many
cases found it execcingly use'ul.
Yours, respectfully, Geo. P. Marsin,
Minister Plenipotentiary U. S. A. to Turkey.
Dr. J. C. Ayer.
Among the eminent Editors who testify to their
personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful
oures and immense success of the Cherry Pectoral in
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Boughton & Co., Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga.
L. Patton, Christian Advocate, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. B. Dobson, American Presbyterian, Greenville, Te.
J. Russ, jr., Shelbyville News, Tenn.
Harvey, McKenney, & Co., State Gazette, Burlington, Iows.
L. Knabb & Co., Journal, Rending, Pa.

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120 M. Wightman, Christian Advocate, Charleston.
S. C.
1400 J. M. Magennis, True Delta, New Orleans.
T. M. Donnell, Daily News, Savannah, Ga.
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1515 Wright & Haven, Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.
1516 These gentlemen have not only certified to these

These gentlemen have not only certified to these statements in their papers, to the public, but have sent me their personal letters, to the effect that they have found my preparation an article of great public utility.

Space will not admit full testimonials here, but the agent below named will furnish my American Alma-nac, gratis, to all who ask for it, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

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Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore,
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, which they offer on the most favorable
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Ealtimore, Jan. 15. WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS!

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Jan. 28—19t No. 4 North 5th st., Philadelphia. MORGROSS'S PLANING MACHINE.

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Levell Rei 14 1954

reeks.

Lowell. Feb. 14, 1854 VARA: OR. THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. I 2mo. Price \$1.

IT is the history of an adopted child, and such a history as must soften the heart and awaken the pily of every reader. It is a story and yet a semon. Taking the little Vara by the hand, and leading her through the corridors of an eventful life, it leaves upon the mind a genial and lasting impression, which will prove of service. We hope to see it circulated widely.—Buffale Express.

We predict for it an immense sale, and venture to announce the author as a worthy addition to the few

Written with remarkable spirit.—Presbyterian.

The book will be found profitable in every pious mily.—Christian Chronicle.

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, New York. This work will be sent by mail, postage pre-said, to those who send us a dollar. May 31—31 DROPSY, CANCER, TETTER, FISTULA, A ND Diseases of the Genital Organs, removed in an incredibly short time. Invalids afficted with the above complaints can be successfully treated at No. 86 Broadway, between Second and Third streets, east side. Office hours from ten to twelve o'clock. Drs. WHITTEMORE and STOCKWELL, Dec. 22. Gineinvati. Ohio.

LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CAN-DLES.

O. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from gelatine, manufactured for fine machinary, woolens, and solar lamps.
Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime mailty, warranted to stand the climate of California, Star and Adamatine Cantles, rail weight amulity, warranted to stand the climate of Californatialis, the Indies, and Africa.

Orders for any quantity oxecuted promptly. April 100 March 10

paving stones at. all bare of hangings dust and dirt. On the rain had plashe lets, there were long most have been take shed by the veneral itself once more give community styled monarche "by divin very flag that surmor despendingly, all d flapped about its str hope of a livelier me

TERMS (

The National Era venth street, oppos

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Rates of Adventessmi insertion, five cents a Money to be forwar amounts may be remi deporte. When more Beston, New York, Pl preferred. New Engi than New York Sta Western notes.

WASHIN

Zachariah Grit mee The Hotel de Lili

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LEONA A ROMANCE OF

under the existing there were gloomy tion, there were still look at, stretching limbs from side to avenues, inviting to tion, and which se under all the change and as if they would nasties yet. It is tatripped of leaves, but there was about even the unimaginal up at them, with th to come were likely great-grandchildren ng and scampering ranches. Zachariah had ta the gardens of the saunter about in th

to watch the gambo cheeked, rollicking

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the benches, whice civility, having due ary multitude, had dation when it was nothing to do, Za vokingly national kicking up the gra and heels, occasion in a stave in a voice no means unmusic During this perfe emerged from one ining the various was a man of me in appearance, per forty years of age. rally coarse or red sure to the sun, til mahogany; but t bridge out in strong bridge of his compart a severer stamped with so and sensuality ab otherwise have pa well dressed, in ol though a certain s air and demeano glanes to recognist to move in superio He stopped imm entrance, in a line Zach was scated, more distant from obelisk of the Lu

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